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Hussein, in Signal to the PLO, Moves to Tighten Jordan's West Bank Border

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Early this month, at the two narrow bridges that link the Israeli-occupied West Bank to Jordan and, through it, to the rest of the Arab world, more than two dozen Palestinians traveling east were turned back by Jordanian authorities.

The reasons were murky and the new restrictions on entry did not appear to be imposed uniformly.

But fueled by reports in Al Quds, an East Jerusalem Arab newspaper, with close ties to Jordanian officials in Amman, the word spread quickly in the West Bank: King Hussein was beginning to close Jordan's open door to the Palestinians in the aftermath of the collapse of his talks with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On Tuesday the Jordanian gov-

ernment took another step in that direction. The Interior Ministry announced that henceforth Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be allowed to enter the country only across the Jordan River bridges.

The purpose of the regulation is to prevent Palestinians from evading restrictions on their length of stay in Jordan by using exit routes through Israel or Egypt.

It has become clear that the breakdown in the Hussein-Arafat talks and the failure of President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative have returned the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to an elemental level — a demographic struggle over where the stateless Palestinians will live and who will be responsible for them.

In that struggle, Jordan has made clear it will act above all to protect what it considers its own national interests.

Jordan has absorbed two huge waves of Palestinians — in 1948 when Israel was created and after the 1967 war in which Israel captured the West Bank from Jordanian control.

As a result, an estimated 60 percent of Jordan's 2.4 million people claim some Palestinian background.

How far King Hussein is prepared to go in restricting the flow of Palestinians into Jordan is not yet clear. But he has several measures under consideration and his reasons for taking steps now, according to Jordamian and Western diplomatic sources, are no mystery.

Fearful of a mass migration of Palestinians as Israeli settlement in the West Bank continues, Hussein, in the words of one diplomat, is "laying down a marker" that there are limits to the number of Palestinians that Jordan can absorb.

Beyond that, Hussein, who is ac-

corded as frustrated and angry at the collapse of his talks with Mr. Arafat, is said to hope that eventually he can pressure the West Bank Palestinians into demanding a softening of the PLO's objections to President Reagan's peace initiative even breaking openly with the organization.

This could lead to what Hussein wants but was denied by the PLO in April — Palestinian authorization for him to enter negotiations under the Reagan plan on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But there is also widespread skepticism that this latter objective can be achieved soon or that Hussein will be willing or able to impose stringent restrictions on the flow of traffic east.

Two former West Bank mayors who are among the most prominent Palestinian residents of Jordan, Fahd Kawasmeh of Hebron

and Mohammad Hassan Milhem of Halhoul, both deposed and deported by Israel, said in separate interviews that they were confident Hussein would not "wash his hands" of the West Bank and Gaza and throw the problem entirely into the lap of the PLO, as some fear.

Jordan and the West Bank are too closely linked by history, geography and psychology, and Hussein too limited in the actions he could take, for the king to turn his back on the Palestinians, they said.

Both also contended that without credible signs that the United States is prepared to back up its peace initiative by forcing a curb on Israeli settlements, no amount of Jordanian pressure is likely to have the desired political effect in the West Bank.

So far, Jordan's restrictions have been mild. They involve turning back people of Jordanian military service age, 16 to 26 years, a group Amman believes might contain the greatest number of potential troublemakers.

The measures under discussion by Hussein were foreshadowed in Mr. Hussein's April 10 statement on the breakdown of his talks with Mr. Arafat.

"Just to sit back and say Jordan is the repository is just impossible," Hassan said. "We cannot be a stable repository. Our per capita income has gone up from less than \$400 after the 1967 war to \$2,000, which in relative terms is good. But we can't maintain the standard of living or improve on it if suddenly a deluge of people descends on our head."

The deluge that Hassan said he fears could result from the stepped-up Israeli settlement of the West Bank and increasingly harsh measures by Israeli authorities.

Convinced that the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin hopes to empty the West Bank of much of its Arab population to ease the territory's absorption by (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

U.S.-Soviet Summit Likely Next Year, Reagan Declares

By Helen Thomas

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that a "summit is likely" next year between himself and Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader. He also said he was prepared to move forward with the suspended use of F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel.

In an interview, President Reagan said the Soviet Union and the United States had maintained "contact at every level" and reported that since he took office there had been no confrontations with Moscow that threatened to escalate to a nuclear exchange.

"I believe ... that a summit is likely. I can't give you a time," Mr. Reagan said.

He said he would "not be optimistic" about this year and cited "more possibility of next year."

The president repeated his insistence that a summit must be preceded by an agenda "in which you both agree that there are some things you can probably do together."

Israeli Jets Buzz Beirut Despite Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Two Israeli fighter planes swooped low over Beirut on Thursday, breaking the sound barrier and an uneasy calm, as Syria stepped up its criticism of stalled American-led efforts to get foreign troops out of Lebanon.

The reason for the Israeli move, which occurred two days after Israel and Lebanon signed an agreement for the withdrawal of Israeli troops, was not known.

There have been many Israeli flights over northern and southern Lebanon but rarely over Beirut since the end of last summer's Israeli siege of the city.

Meanwhile, Lebanon's state radio reported Thursday that a U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, would seek Saudi Arabia's help in trying to persuade Syria to negotiate a troop withdrawal accord with Lebanon similar to the U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

As Mr. Habib left for Saudi Arabia, Lebanon dispatched Foreign Minister Elie Salem to Italy, France and West Germany.

Officials in Beirut said Mr. Salem would seek to get more troops for the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The officials said Mr. Salem is expected ask West Germany to join the force.

Syria vowed Thursday never to surrender the "liberated" areas of Lebanon in the strongest indication yet that Damascus will not bring home its troops.

meeting, and then you get together and meet.

"So far there's been no indication of that," he said.

Mr. Reagan said it was out of reticence on the part of Mr. Andropov that has delayed a meeting.

He suggested that the former KGB chief, who became head of the Soviet Communist Party last November, has been busy consolidating his position at the top of the Kremlin hierarchy.

On the Middle East, Mr. Reagan said he was prepared to move forward with the sale of 75 sophisticated F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel — a sale suspended last June, when Israel invaded Lebanon.

He said he expects to notify Congress "in a day or two" of his intention to proceed with the sale. The planes are to be delivered beginning in 1985.

Mr. Reagan also declared he would send Secretary of State George P. Shultz to Syria "in a minute" if it would bring "meaningful negotiations on foreign troop withdrawal from Lebanon."

On another topic, Mr. Reagan, who has repeatedly lambasted President Fidel Castro of Cuba and the Soviet Union for fomenting revolution in Central America, was asked about efforts to negotiate with the Cuban leader on the issue.

"We actually tried to make contact ... very early on, back when he was doing all that fantastic predicting that we were planning an invasion or something," Mr. Reagan said. "And, there just is no, there's no contact with him."

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English Seems to Be the Leader in India's Linguistic Sweepstakes

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — After three decades of often bitter squabbling over what the national language of this country of many languages should be, it appears that English is winning.

Despite long-standing official attempts to make Hindi the country's chief language at all levels, the language of the British colonizers has become the voluntary, preferred choice of urban Indians and India's educated, burgeoning middle class.

English is also the language of commerce, finance, science, technology and the social sciences. And, as even a casual look suggests, it is the main language of the most influential newspapers, the rapidly growing magazines and the budding national television network.

No longer a language strictly for the British-educated elite of pre-independence years, authorities say, English is now permeating areas it never reached before.

Schools in which English is the medium of instruction cannot seem to keep ahead of demand. In the relatively affluent Punjab, there are said to be 3,000 such schools, although many are of uncertain quality, catering to that state's substantial middle class.

"Even the poorest person would like to send his child to a school where the medium is English," said Dr. S.P. Bakshi, the principal of such an institution, New Delhi's Modern School, which has 1,100 applicants a year for 200 places. "They say, 'I'll cut back to only one meal a day to pay for it if you'll let my child in,'" he added.

Fluency in English greatly enhances the marriageability of middle-class daughters. And a sort of English chic has developed. "It is the fashion to learn English in the same way it is to have stereos and radios and electronic gadgets," Dr. Akhileshwar Jha, a linguist at Delhi University and a recognized authority on the subject, said recently.

English also commands respect. Rama Jha, a university English teacher and the wife of Dr. Jha, finds that on city buses "the conductor is very polite when you use English, but unpleasant and uncooperative otherwise."

Many authorities cite more substantial causes for the resurgence of English. One is that to the extent that English is becoming the language of the world and particularly of world commerce, science and technology, it is to the advantage of Indians to speak it.

Some authorities say further that the structure, vocabulary and flexibility of English give it an innate advantage over Hindi, which, according to Dr. Jha, "is not able to cope with the experiences of the modern world."

Finally, English is widely and increasingly viewed as a vital key to good jobs, financial success and personal advancement.

"Some of the people believe now that if you don't study English you're going to be a nobody, an ordinary person," Dr. Bakshi said. For urban jobs in the private sector, Dr. Jha said flatly, "English is a must."

Whatever the reasons, English is spoken the length and breadth of the land by many in India's modern sectors. "Ininitely more than Hindi," Dr. Jha wrote recently, English "has quietly established itself in India as its de facto national language."

However, some experts point out that English is still spoken by only 15 million to 20 million of the country's 700 million people. Furthermore, English, like Hindi, has spread rapidly in the traditional, largely rural world in which most Indians live.

As many as 150 million Indians may now speak English, far more than those who speak any other language. It is being more widely accepted in non-Hindi

regions, authorities say, not least because it dominates the movies.

Some who favor English as the single national language argue that democracy demands it. Since the decisions that affect the lives of the most Indians are now primarily made in English, they argue, and the most trenchant discussions about what is going on in the country are carried on in the English news media, most Indians are increasingly cut off from public life.

Hindi and English are both established as officially recognized languages for governmental use. Originally, Hindi was to stand alone. But opposition over the years from states where Hindi is not spoken, particularly in the south, has enabled English to hold its own in central government use.

Analysts on both sides of the argument concur that, for all the new vigor and popularity of English, it faces a quality problem: Although the use of English is increasing, authorities say, it is frequently spoken badly, and is even more frequently read and written with poor fluency.

Indian English has adopted many local words and expressions, while Hindi has incorporated many English words, resulting in a kind of cross-fertilization that may be producing a sort of "Hindish."

To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune will begin a new facsimile printing operation at Sijhoff Pers in Rijswijk, near The Hague, in October. The printing site will be the sixth for this newspaper, which is published in Paris. It now prints simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong and Singapore.

The operation in the Netherlands will enable the Tribune to get to readers earlier in the Benelux countries, in northern Germany and in Scandinavia. It will be our first new printing site in six years in our European home base after several years of developing printing operations in Asia.

Sijhoff Pers is one of the most advanced newspaper production sites in Europe. Its plant already prints a number of major Dutch daily and weekly newspapers, as well as the financial daily, *Economisch Dagblad*.

The Tribune is exploring other possible printing locations, including southern Europe, the Middle East and other areas where we can cut transportation costs, improve delivery times and broaden our availability.

The Herald Tribune's paid circulation figures so far in 1983 show a growth of 7.8% worldwide and 5.1% in Europe over audited 1982 circulation.

NYAHA — "Since this is all off the record, and all the cameras are shut down — I've been waiting years to do this," Ronald Reagan said at a White House news photographers' dinner. Fortunately for posterity, his own photographers were there.

United Press International

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Senate Approves Bill To Outlaw Hiring of Illegal Aliens in U.S.

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has passed a comprehensive immigration bill that would outlaw the hiring of illegal aliens and offer amnesty to more than one million people who are in the United States illegally.

The final vote Wednesday on the bill was 76-18. The Senate passed a similar bill in August, but it died when the House failed to act on it.

The Reagan administration generally supports the legislation, having made similar proposals itself. The bill, sponsored by Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, is designed to curtail unlawful immigration by denying jobs to illegal aliens, which is presumed to be their main reason for coming to the United States. The bill now goes to the House, where similar legislation is awaiting a floor vote.

Senator Simpson said the legislation was needed because "the first duty of a sovereign nation is to control its borders, and we don't."

The bill sets a scale of fines and prison terms for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens. Employers would be required to ask job applicants for documents verifying they are either citizens or aliens with work permits.

In its report on the bill, the Senate Judiciary Committee stressed that it was "most emphatically not requiring or permitting the development of an 'international passport' or 'national ID card.'

At present, Senator Simpson said, "it's legal for an employer to hire an illegal alien, but if it's illegal for the illegal alien to work." He said his bill was aimed at ending the anomaly, which he described as "an extraordinary departure from sanity."

U.S. immigration and census officials estimate that one million to two million illegal aliens might qualify for amnesty under the bill. Illegal aliens who entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1977, could immediately become legal permanent residents and after five years could apply for citizenship.

Illegal aliens who arrived from Jan. 1, 1977, to Dec. 31, 1979, could obtain legal status as temporary residents and, after three years, they could become permanent residents.

However, illegal aliens who arrived after 1979 would not be eligible for the amnesty and could still be subject to deportation under the new law. The House bill is more liberal in this regard and sets

Jan. 1, 1982, as the cutoff date for aliens seeking legal status.

The Senate report on the Simpson bill said it would make the biggest change in the immigration law since 1952, when the McCarran-Walter Act established the basic rules for admitting and excluding aliens. Congress amended the law in 1965 to abolish "national origin" quotas that favored European immigrants.

Under the Simpson bill, an employer would be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000 for each illegal alien hired. After the first offense, the penalty would be increased to \$2,000 for each illegal alien. In addition, the bill says that a "pattern or practice" of such violations would be a crime, for which the employer could be imprisoned for six months and fined \$1,000.

Business groups, such as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have opposed penalizing employers, saying that would shift the burden of enforcing the immigration law from the government to private industry, making businesses into policemen.

John Tyree, director of labor law for the chamber, said Wednesday night that the Senate bill would create a "paperwork nightmare for small business." The chamber prefers the House Judiciary Committee's bill, under which record-keeping is optional until an employee is found to have illegal aliens in his work force.

By a vote of 62-33, the Senate Wednesday approved an amendment to require immigration agents to obtain search warrants before entering open fields to seize people whom they believe to be illegal aliens.

The Senate also approved an amendment offered by Senator Alfonso M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, that would require the government to reimburse the states for the cost of holding illegal aliens in prison. Senator D'Amato said there were more than 4,000 illegal aliens in prisons across the country.

Arnold Torres, executive director of the League of United Latin American Citizens, said Hispanic groups opposed the bill because they feared it would lead to an increase in employment discrimination against Hispanic Americans.

The final obstacle to Senate passage was removed Wednesday under a compromise to preserve legal protections for aliens. The Senate bill protects the rights of illegal aliens in deportation, exclusion and asylum cases in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Approval of Reagan in Survey Is at Highest Level Since 1981

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Public approval of President Ronald Reagan's handling of his job has rebounded to its highest level in nearly 18 months, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll, which shows the rise is clearly tied to a growing perception that the nation's economy is improving.

More people view Mr. Reagan positively now than in any Post-ABC poll since November 1981 and fewer view him negatively than in any since January 1982. The turnaround has occurred since this January, when government statistics and leading economists began to point to an economic recovery.

The new poll showed 53 percent saying that they "approve of the way Reagan is handling his job as president," and 42 percent saying that they disapprove. In January, the figures were almost exactly reversed, with 42 percent saying that they approved and 54 percent saying that they disapproved.

However, various groups remain sharply polarized in their views toward Mr. Reagan, with some looking at him extremely favorably and others extremely harshly. Relatively few take a middle ground.

In addition, there is still majority disapproval of immigrant-specific aspects of Mr. Reagan's presidency, including his handling of unemployment, his proposed cuts in social programs and his administration's fairness.

As the perception that the economy is improving becomes more widespread, Mr. Reagan has made some gains even among groups most disdaining of him. Democratic voters, for example, rated Mr. Reagan negatively by 77 percent to 20 percent in January. Now they disapprove by only 64 percent to 29 percent.

Temple Fielding, American Writer Of European Guide Books, Dies

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Temple Hornaday Fielding, 69, whose travel books charted the way to Europe for millions of American tourists, died of a heart attack Wednesday at his home in Palma, Majorca.

Although decorated by many governments for his contribution in the tourist industry, Mr. Fielding took greatest pride in being thought of as an adviser and companion to the ordinary American traveler who wanted to know not only where to eat and sleep but also what tourist traps and other pitfalls to avoid.

His editorial independence and eye for detail, combined with a writing style that was sometimes euphoric but never unclear, earned Mr. Fielding a large and devoted following.

The various editions of "Fielding's Travel Guide to Europe" have been

all been modeled on a successful orientation book that Mr. Fielding, then a lieutenant, wrote for arriving army recruits at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, during World War II. Since 1948, more than three million copies of his books have been sold.

The other travel-related books that appear under the Fielding imprint, researched and written by members of what he often referred to as the Fielding family, are similar in approach to the basic guide.

In edition after edition of "Fielding's Travel Guide to Europe" (now titled simply "Fielding's Europe"), he wrote, "Our primary obligation is to be accepted as Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, routine American tourists, who apparently speak nothing but English; who are typically easygoing, and who might be somewhat baffled by it all (which is often too true)."

The books, for which his wife,

Nancy, provided much of the research, also carefully avoided referring to the Smiths as "tourists," substituting instead "pilgrims," "voyagers" or "travelers."

"He started the modern American travel guides," said Eunice Riedel & Co., with whom the Fieldings had been associated for more than 30 years. "He gave practical information instead of romantic impressions; he told what was wrong and how you could get tipped off."

Beginning in the late 1940s, when the Continent was just starting to recover from the war, the Fielding guide books reigned unchallenged for years. It was only in the 1960s, when younger Americans willing to settle for less than the "minimum standards of comfort and cleanliness" decreed by Fielding began to travel, that books for the budget-minded became competitive.



Jean Rey

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Missing Rings

O-rings, gaskets or washers that seal against oil leak, were missing from each of the three Rolls Royce jet engines on the Lockheed L-1011 aircraft making Eastern Airline's flight 100 to Nassau on May 5. As a result, all three engines failed, and the airliner, powerless, plunged almost four miles before the crew of the jumbo jet, carrying 172 persons, was able to restart one engine and make a safe emergency landing back in Miami. How could all these seals be missing when they are supposed to be withdrawn and inspected every 30 hours of aircraft operation?

Says an executive of Eastern: "Apparently there is some confusion" among the airline's maintenance personnel about who is responsible for ensuring proper installation of the seals. Two mechanics say that they never replaced the seals and that the seals were attached to the appropriate bolts when they picked up the bolts at a supervisor's station. A technical foreman says he and his assistants never replaced the seals — that it was the job of the mechanics.

In any event, the bolts that were installed had no seals — and even though Work Order N7204 says to use new seals, nobody did. The rest of the story is a credit to the phenomenal-

ly cool and skillful crew. An isolated incident? According to Federal Aviation Administration records introduced Tuesday, Eastern L-1011s have had to shut down engines in flight on six occasions since September 1981. The engines had either missing or damaged oil seals. What happened after these incidents? FAA inspectors discussed them with Eastern but took no formal action until after this last incident, in which the two mechanics received 30-day suspensions.

What kind of government inspection is this? The chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, Jim Burnett, asked the FAA's principal inspector for Eastern if the FAA's inspectors had visited the maintenance line to watch the changing of bolts and seals. "We made contact at the vice-president level," was the reply. That prompted an understandable and pertinent response from the chairman: "Vice presidents are not putting on O-rings."

Currently the FAA is proposing that each airline establish its own maintenance procedures. This is a step backward. Until the FAA moves with more vigor and direction, crews and passengers alike are being subjected to unnecessary and unconscionable risks.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Selling the Satellites

A few weeks ago the Reagan administration announced it was going to sell the United States' four weather satellites to private industry. Instead of presenting a specific case for commercialization, it merely waved the flag of anti-government ideology. The satellites "would be better operated by the private sector," the White House asserted. "The private sector is what made America great," explained the official in charge of the satellites.

This high-profile rhetoric, it turns out, cloaked a more mundane purpose. It was not the private sector that persuaded the administration to act, but a private track established by the Communications Satellite Corp., inside the Department of Commerce, which runs the satellites. Comsat had been lobbying for two years to have the government sell it the \$1.6 billion satellite system for about \$300 million, and buy back the data at a guaranteed profit.

First it tried to persuade the department to cut the satellites' budget, apparently to make the case for diversion easier. When the proposed sale was rejected last year by the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade, the private company persuaded Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige to order a review. The council was then headed by the deputy secretary of commerce, Guy Fiske, and Mr. Fiske, it now turns out, was holding discussions for a job with Comsat during the period of review. Eight months later the cabinet council re-

versed itself and Mr. Reagan announced the sale would be made.

The department's general counsel has ruled that Mr. Fiske's actions "create the appearance of (a) using public office for private gain;

(b) giving preferential treatment to the corporation and (c) losing impartiality." There was no actual conflict, the counsel contends, since Mr. Fiske did not himself make the decision to sell. But the Justice Department has investigated his actions, and Mr. Fiske, though he long denied any wrongdoing, has turned in his resignation.

Operating the satellites is an intrinsically governmental function, for which no commercial market exists. True, weather forecasts could be sold, but satellite data are only one of their ingredients. The sale would deprive the Weather Service of control over an important asset and reduce the quality of forecasts for on-call gains in efficiency.

The administration justified this bizarre plan with a facade of unsupported rhetoric, and dangling job offers. Comsat succeeded in obtaining a decision in its favor, even though Congress now seems certain to block the sale.

What kind of a government is it that can so easily manipulate to act against the public's clear interest?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Will Reagan Run?

"That's a decision that has not to be made yet." You all got the idea, President Ronald Reagan, in taking the last question at his press conference, was responding to the question heard all over America: will he run? It is a natural thing to ask about a president who will turn 77 in his final year in office if he sees, wins and serves a second term.

Mr. Reagan is under no obligation to give an answer soon, and he has good reason to be coy. An early announcement that he will run might put an extra political taint on his acts, and an early announcement that he will retire would reduce his influence. A formal announcement of candidacy might have adverse legal consequences. His political opponents and especially his political allies might be conveniently if they could learn his plans early.

White House watchers have noted in recent weeks that the acts of the president's top assistants and of the president himself suggest that he has decided to run. He tells a group of supporters about the unfinished business of his administration. He says that if he does run, he

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Peace in Lebanon

Soviet support for Syria has lately been stepped up, and that is one of the reasons that President Assad feels strong enough to resist Saudi and American pressure. Syria is not committed unconditionally to a pro-Soviet position, but Mr. George Shultz will find it difficult to woo her away from the Russians unless he is actually in a position to offer the return of occupied Syrian territory — the Golan Heights. Since it is hard to imagine Israel agreeing to this in advance of negotiations, if

at all, it may well be that the Russians now enjoy an effective veto on further progress toward peace on any front.

Of course that does not mean that all or any Soviet pretensions in the Middle East have to be accepted. But it may well mean that a renewed American-Soviet dialogue on the Middle East is now essential. [Perhaps] it is time for the West to explore ways of canalizing the Soviet Union's undoubted influence on Syria and the Palestinian organizations into real and practical progress toward peace."

—The Times (London).

FROM OUR MAY 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Art Scandal in U.S.

NEW YORK — The scandal over alleged spurious American paintings has prompted the Metropolitan Museum of Art to again investigate the question of whether any of its examples attributed to Martin, Inness, Wyant and other American artists are really genuine. The investigation reflects the uneasiness existing in museums. Some artists are seizing the opportunity to impress upon collectors that they should purchase paintings directly from artists, instead of through dealers. The scandal is naturally attended by charges of conspiracy and jealousy, but beneath all lies the fact that there has been working during several years the most successful counterfeiting system in the history of American art.

1933: Currency Plan Expected

LONDON — It was learned here (yesterday) that the coming World Economic Conference will likely be faced with a de facto proposal for stabilization of currencies by means of a tripartite equalization fund in which the United States, Great Britain and France would maintain a given ratio between their respective currencies. The plan, which originated in Washington, is said to have met with the approval of France. Under the plan, it is understood that currencies, with slight fluctuations, would be maintained by the equalization fund. The results of the efforts here would, if satisfactory, it was said, be a currency stabilization plan to be worked out on a more permanent basis at the conference.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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A Proposal for Cutting U.S. Deficit . . .

By Alan S. Blinder

WASHINGTON — The big policy question for the fiscal 1984 budget is the same as it was a year ago: Should taxes be raised?

Despite efforts in the House and Senate to raise taxes in their budget resolutions, President Reagan has refused to accept any increase this year.

He is right on this one. With the economy barely past the bottom of its worst slump in decades, this is an inauspicious time to raise taxes — unless the Federal Reserve is about to deliver a much easier monetary policy than anyone anticipates.

The recovery looks extremely fragile. While much was made of the announcement that real gross national product grew in the first quarter of 1983, closer examination reveals that the GNP report was a disaster. If the preliminary numbers are correct, more than two-thirds of the reported growth came from a slowdown in the rate of inventory liquidation. Growth of real final sales (GNP less inventory change) slackened dramatically from the healthy rate achieved in the previous quarter.

The president's proposed "contingency tax" does exactly this. The contingency tax consists of a surcharge on personal and corporate incomes and an excise tax on petroleum, to be imposed in fiscal 1986 if the economy is growing and the deficit is not yet below 2 percent of GNP. The contingencies seem very likely to come true. So the economics of the proposal seem right.

Now for the bad news. The politics of the proposal are so ludicrous that it is widely regarded as a gimmick designed to postpone the day of reckoning. The contingency tax is embodied in no legislation. It is no more than a promise that some future Congress will do what the present Congress finds unacceptable. Such temporizing can hardly be expected to calm the jittery credit markets.

If Congress is correct to spurn the contingency tax and President Reagan is correct to reject a tax increase this year, where does this leave us? Here is part of the answer (the rest must come on the spending side):

Congress should enact legislation now that produces revenue for future budgets, starting perhaps with fiscal year 1986. The additional revenue

should amount to at least 2 percent of GNP. And there should be no contingencies except the obvious (and unstated) possibility that subsequent congresses will repeal the law.

From where will the revenue come? In a way, this is less important than that it come from somewhere. Congress will no doubt think of other ideas, but here are two relatively benign ways.

The most inviting way to raise revenues is to mount a full-scale assault on the hundreds of loopholes that now deface the tax code like so much graffiti. Tax reform badly needs support from the citizenry, because it certainly won't get any from Washington's legions of lobbyists.

And while we daydream, here is another possibility: Let Congress enact three consecutive 3-percent increases in personal income tax rates, to take effect at the beginning of 1986, 1987, and 1988. At the end of the three-year period, tax brackets should be indexed. But we shouldn't stop there. We should also index the definition of income from capital, so that only real interest and real capital gains would be taxed, and limit the tax deduction of interest to real interest payments.

On the corporate side, depreciation lives should be lengthened to correspond to economic realities, and then depreciation allowances should be indexed to combat inflationary distortions for good.

Lest anybody miss the message, the bill might be named the "Recovery from the 'Economic Recovery Tax of 1981' Act."

The writer, a professor of economics at Princeton University, contributed this article to The Washington Post.

Mitterrand Plans to Go On Offensive

By William Safire

PARIS — "My right hand is been rolled up; my left has been driven back; my center has been smashed," Marshal Foch was reportedly said to Marshal Joffre at one of the battles of the Marne, adding: "Excellent! I shall attack."

The Socialist economy of France is reeling backward on every front. Inflation is roaring along at 9 percent, triple that of the United States, not even interest rates of 14 percent can hold nervous investment capital in France; after three forced devaluations and a fourth on the way, the franc has lost nearly half its value against the dollar.

The realization is sinking in that the situation must get worse before it can get better. Two years ago, the newly elected *républicains* under François Mitterrand closed their eyes to reality and went on an inflationary hinge. Handouts were increased, the workweek was shortened, vacations were stretched to five weeks a year and the printing presses rolled out money. Now the paper is demanding payment.

For the first time in a generation, the average Frenchman's real income is about to be reduced. Prices are outstripping wages and workers will be forced to lend the government 10 percent of the taxes they paid for 1981. As retail sales plummet, infuriated interest groups from travel agents to small shopkeepers are taking to the streets; polls show support for the Socialists collapsing.

Excellent, says President Mitterrand, I shall attack. His chosen villain, against which he is trying to rally the French people: the economy of the United States.

Evolving what the historian Richard Hofstadter called "the paranoid style in politics," the leader of Socialist France speaks darkly of unnamed forces that "desire to see France fail." As France pays the price for its profligacy while the United States moves out of its needed recession toward strong recovery, Mitterrand whips up resentment among his countrymen and directs it across the Atlantic Ocean.

"It is not normal," he insists, that the United States budget deficit be paid by us in particular. In his view, the American refusal to increase taxes, and not Socialist blundering, is "a cause of worldwide disequilibrium." After years of blaming his recession on his recession on our recovery.

That takes *le grand chutzpah*. The reason that capital is flowing out of France to the United States and other countries has to do with deficits or interest rates and much to do with the desire of people to hold on to their money. American free enterprise is stable and France's Socialist economy is shaky, and money flows to those places where risk and back are low.

Never mind such annoying fundamentals; here comes the Mitterrand blame-America offensive. As John Vinocur of The New York Times has been reporting this week, French Socialists are huddling with leaders from other Socialist countries in Europe to go scapegoating in unison. The message was laid out by the minister of industry here: "The attitude of the United States is stopping us from cleaning our house."

That sets the stage for a classic case of Gallic two-facedness at the economic summit meeting next week in Williamsburg, Virginia.

With one face, French officials are predicting sweetness and light at the summit conference, professing dissatisfaction for the kind of disagreements that surfaced at Versailles last year. Following that line at the French Embassy in Washington, Ambassador Bernard Verner-Paliez assures pundits at breakfast that no ruckus is likely to feed the media's lust for controversy. That reasonable face has induced the United States to cave in on what hard-liners hoped would be requirements to limit dependency of Western nations on the Soviet Union for vital gas.

With its other face, France has been hinting broadly that Williamsburg would be the scene of Mitterrand's call — at the highest level — for a return to fixed rates of exchange that would bail France out of a "new Bretton Woods," an impossible pitch for the handout sought by the Third World, and a stern lecture to President Ronald Reagan for daring to run a deficit. Press spokesmen would describe that as "a frank exchange," which is diplomatic lingo for hair-pulling and eye-gouging domybrook.

Which is it to be? The bland, informal get-together the French officials predict, or the audacious pose of international responsibility by the most irresponsible member of the Western alliance?

We will know soon enough. If the failing French Socialist chooses to conceal the weakness of his position with a barrage of grandiose and crackbrained ideas, we should respond with aplomb: They shall not pass the buck.

The New York Times

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Reagan's Popularity

Regarding "A Strange Feeling" (IHT, May 13):

Regarding the seeming disparity between Reagan's poor showing in recent popularity polls and the fact that he was nevertheless elected president:

Of the 52.3 percent of the eligible voters who voted on Nov. 5, 1980, 51 percent voted for Ronald Reagan; in other words about 26 percent of the eligible voters. Some landslide.

The recent mayoral election in Chicago, in which there was an extensive voter-registration drive among minorities resulting in a record voter turnout and the election

of a black Democrat over a millionaire Republican, represents a dangerous trend for those who have a vested interest in the apathy and indifference of the American voters.

ROBERT RODGER,

Frankfurt,

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

The Times & Sunday & Sports

14-2222

EC Rejects Aid Request Of 3d World

Commodity Producers Sought \$450 Million

Reuters
BRUSSELS — The European Community rejected Thursday demands from developing countries for more than \$450 million to help offset the devastating effects of a collapse in world commodity prices in 1980-81, diplomats said.

They said the refusal, after two days of talks, could jeopardize future relations between the community and 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific, orACP, states.

These countries, many of them heavily in debt, asked for the money to offset a drastic slump in export earnings in 1980 and 1981 when the world recession sent prices for commodities such as coffee and cocoa plummeting, they said.

Despite fierce opposition, the community said it would not agree to increase the amounts available and wanted further study of the problem. Community officials said this amounted to a rejection of the request.

Community ministers agreed that the shortfall was caused by weak conditions and they expected a recent improvement in world prices to lead to better export earnings.

Both sides are bound by the five-year Lomé convention on aid and trade, part of which seeks to guarantee steady revenue for ACP states producing raw materials. The present convention expires in 1985.

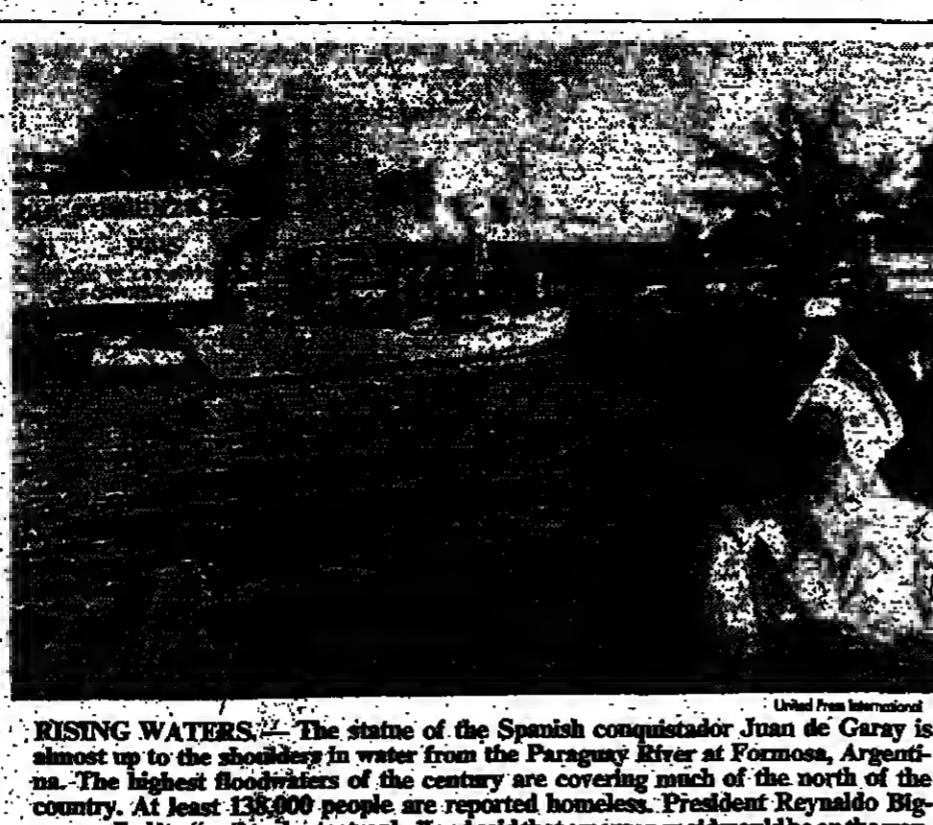
The French minister of development, Christian Nucci, acknowledged that the system to guarantee revenue, known as stabex, had fallen short of expectations and suggested reforming it.

"There is a need to concentrate on diversification of products and aim at self-sufficiency in food," he said.

ACP diplomats said they believed the community's attitude could overshadow talk of a new year on anew convention.

"We found ourselves faced with a brick wall," said Fiji's foreign minister, Mosese Coibonaravu.

But despite a tough line by many ACP delegates, the diplomats said there were some calls for moderation by developing countries anxious not to damage chances for future cooperation.



RISING WATERS — The statue of the Spanish conquistador Juan de Garay is almost up to the shoulders in water from the Paraguay River at Formosa, Argentina. The highest floodwaters of the century are covering much of the north of the country. At least 130,000 people are reported homeless. President Reynaldo Bigone called it a "natural catastrophe" and said that emergency aid would be on the way.

Despite Non-Embassy in Taiwan, U.S. Remains a Prominent Force

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — The American non-embassy is a plain, cream-colored building just off a tree-lined boulevard of small shops. The building goes by the name of the American Institute in Taiwan, a nonprofit corporation staffed by non-diplomats, according to its charter. It looks suspiciously like an embassy, however, even if no flag flies out front.

The old embassy was in another part of town, before the United States severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan in 1979 in order to give formal recognition to mainland China.

The 53 or so staff members of the non-embassy have been "separated" from the federal government, but their salaries are paid by the State Department. Their director is the equivalent of an ambassador. When they move on to the next assignment, they will — as with the wave of a wand — become Foreign Service officers again,

without loss of rank or seniority for their "voluntary" duty here.

This minuscule feels no one, and was never intended to. Other countries have similar arrangements — declining to recognize the Chinese Nationalist government formally, but eager to do business using trade offices or cultural associations.

Taiwan, or the Republic of China as it is officially named, has diplomatic ties with only 23 nations but trade relations with 140. There is cynicism here about the double-edged way which the foreigners have handled their China quandary, but business is business.

"We have to maintain substantive relationships," said James C.Y. Soong, a senior government spokesman.

But in an offshore government that still considers it is the real China, symbolism also counts. "There is a desperate seeking here of international acceptance," a foreign resident said.

For the short run, at least, Taiwan's emphasis is on solidifying foreign ties through trade and hope-

ing that the Reagan's relations, especially with the United States, continue to sour.

"In realpolitik, you must know how many marbles you have," said Wu Yung-tang, leading government planner. "The strongest selling point is that we are here and kicking, and we have this economic strength and we hold a vital link in the security arrangements in the West Pacific."

There also seems, for now, to be less apprehension about Washington's intentions. Taiwan, ever edgy, grew even more worried last August, when the United States announced that it would reduce its arms sales gradually. Thus far, the reduction has been almost imperceptible.

The Reagan administration plans to provide \$780 million in arms for 1984 — a shade less than this year but more than three years ago even with adjustment for inflation.

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of praise for the administration.

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Panama: Vacuum at the Top

16 Political Parties and One Military Strongman

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — "Once is enough," said President Ricardo de la Espriella, explaining why he would not try to hold onto his job in elections planned for next year, the first popular vote for a president of Panama since 1968.

"I do not envy anyone this position in 1985," he said, sitting in the elegant official residence a few blocks from the dilapidated, overcrowded clapboard tenements of central Panama City. "The problems of Panama are — economic, social — won't be resolved in a year or, for that matter, more."

Central America's wars look just beyond the horizon. Their indirect impact is already felt in the form of declining investment by frightened financiers and dramatically dropping sales of the products that Panama makes or imports from around the world to its Colón Free Zone.

The more direct threat of violence is a constant worry, and fears are growing that the Reagan administration's apparent willingness to resort to military steps will only make matters worse.

Mr. de la Espriella and other Panamanians do not expect Nicaragua or Cuba to respond to increased pressure with capitulation or even with conventional warfare, but by sabotage and subversion

that would continue to take advantage of the region's painful underdevelopment.

Panama faces this, moreover, with a sense that even now, almost two years after Omar Torrijos died in a plane crash, there is a "vacuum" in the country's leadership, to use Mr. de la Espriella's phrase.

For more than a decade Panama's politics were entirely dominated by General Torrijos, who commanded its National Guard, and by a single issue, the Panama Canal. With the canal treaties in effect since October 1979 and General Torrijos gone since the summer of 1981, the country's political institutions often appeared to be seeking, without finding, an issue or a man around whom they could coalesce.

General Torrijos's successor as chief of the National Guard, General Rubén Darío Paredes, 49, is clearly preparing to run for the presidency while trying to hold onto the gains as long as possible. It remains the decisive political institution in the country.

A referendum last month changed certain articles of the constitution, giving the military the right to play a direct and coequal role in running the country. It also made the legislature a directly elected body, but de facto power is expected to remain in the hands of the soldiers.

Draft electoral laws require General Paredes to resign several months before the vote if he is to be a candidate. He announced Saturday he would step down in August.

The command of the 11,000 troops in the National Guard, the country's only military force, will pass almost certainly to the chief of staff, Colonel Manuel Antonio Noriega, a former intelligence chief known as one of the most ruthless and skillful political maneuverers in the region.

With Washington appearing to consider a civilian president the "democratic" price for increased military and economic aid and with the expectation that Colonel Noriega will not want to divide his authority with a former colleague, a leftist academic guessed that "it doesn't suit the National Guard to have Paredes in the presidency; it doesn't suit Noriega either and it doesn't suit Washington either, does though they may be, to have a military man as president."

But as government officials point out, there is virtually no competition despite the existence of at least 16 political parties.

"In my most intimate self, I would prefer not to be a candidate," General Paredes said in an interview. "No president is going to be popular now. The people are demanding solutions, answers, that cannot be given."



Ricardo de la Espriella

"In 1984, the military will have had political power for 16 years," he continued. "We want the military out of power, but it can only be continued by a powerful president, someone who cannot only win, but can lead. Only a strong president can keep the military out of power."

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Mr. Denkash, in London earlier this week, Mr. Denkash told The Times of London he would propose independence when he returned home at the end of this week.

Secession Bid Stalls Cyprus Plan

By Andriana Ierodiakonou
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — The fate of a new UN initiative to draw up a new peace plan for Cyprus is in the balance this week, pending a decision by leaders of the Turkish Cypriot minority on whether to go ahead with a unilateral declaration of independence in the northern sector of the island.

This sector has been held by Turkish troops since 1974, when Ankara dispatched forces to Cyprus after a coup led by Greek officers against the Makarios government in Nicosia.

The possibility of a declaration of independence, which diplomatic observers of the UN peace process say could be a serious blow to its prospects for success, was raised by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denkash, in London earlier this week. Mr. Denkash told The Times of London he would propose independence when he returned home at the end of this week.

This appeared to be part of an angry Turkish response to a UN General Assembly resolution May 13 calling for the withdrawal of occupation troops. After adoption of the resolution, Mr. Denkash canceled a meeting with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who is leading the UN peace effort.

Reports of the UN initiative first emerged during an April visit to Athens by President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus for consultations with the Greek government on future handling of the Cyprus problem.

Wednesday in Athens, Mr. Kyprianou said his government would appeal to the Security Council

if the Turkish Cypriots declared independence.

At that time, Turkish participation in a new UN peace effort, which would be conducted in the framework of the ongoing UN-sponsored intercommunal talks on a settlement in Nicosia, seemed assured by the backing of the United States.

According to the Cypriot foreign minister, Nikos Rolandis, the interest of Washington was expressed by State Department officials visiting the region. The United States, however, was known to be opposed to the General Assembly debate on the Cyprus problem.

Mr. Denkash's recent statements regarding the possibility of independence, however, are causing anxiety that the Turkish side might be hardening its stand toward the UN peace effort.

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Jordan Restricts Entry by Palestinians

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel, Jordanian officials take seriously the implicit threat in the frequent assertion by Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli defense minister, that "Jordan is the Palestinian state."

"They see starkly the threat of a strike turning into a flood," said one diplomat.

Even what is described as a truce of Arabs out of the West Bank has largely offset the territory's high birthrate and kept its population relatively stable at about 700,000, excluding East Jerusalem.

An analysis by Meron Benvenisti, an Israeli planner who has studied land use and population trends in the West Bank, says: "There has been a constant migration from the West Bank except in 1969 and 1973. The total emigration figures between 1948 and 1980 (about 100,000) equal the natural increase. In 1980, 83 percent of the natural increase was eliminated by emigration (17,100)."

In 1981, according to Israeli Army figures, Palestinian traffic on the two Jordan River bridges totaled 430,000 crossings into Israel and 462,900 out of Israel.

There are signs, however, that the flow of Palestinians from the West Bank is slowing, in part because falling oil prices have reduced job opportunities in the Arab states of the Gulf.

As a result of the depressed oil market, according to a Western diplomat here, potential restrictions on the Palestinians are not confined to Jordan.

"There is a lot of talk in the Gulf about tightening work permits and the like," he said. "It fits into a

broader pattern of things around the area."

The collapse of Hussein's negotiations with Mr. Arafat, according to many sources, led to the realization here that the PLO is not in as big a hurry for a peace settlement as the king. This has reportedly led Hussein to consider measures that would make clear to Palestinians — especially those in the West Bank — some of the consequences of continued stalemate.

"I think the king wants the Palestinians to feel they are really under occupation and to create the kind of pressure that will force a political decision by the Palestinian leadership," he said.

Hussein apparently is willing to risk some alienation from the West Bank, as well as counterpressure by the PLO and other Arab states, on the limits of Jordan's willingness to accept more Palestinians.

But his more subtle political objective of inducing a change in West Bank acceptance of the PLO's stance on the Reagan initiative appears to be a long shot.

TEL AVIV — The Israeli Army has recommended that Palestinian rioters on the West Bank be deported as part of a tough new policy against disorder in the occupied territories, according to Israeli television.

According to the report Wednesday, a study by the army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, and the central commander, Major General Ori Orr, said that "banishment is the most effective punishment."

In the past, Israel has banished leading Palestinian figures to Jordan, but it has never used deportation as a general punishment for demonstrators and stone-throwers.

The generals report given to Defense Minister Moshe Arens, appeared to recommend a major overhaul of the regulations that have been in force since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, when Israel captured the West Bank from Jordan and the Gaza Strip from Egypt.

The recommendations also included transferring the border police from Israeli seaports and airports to the West Bank and increasing the number of military prosecutors to keep order in the territories.

The television report said that General Levy and General Orr believed that the Supreme Court could not annul any deportation decrees.

Reagan Is Assailed on Nuclear Exports

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three Democratic presidential contenders and six congressmen have accused the Reagan administration of promoting dangerous nuclear exports and have endorsed legislation to clamp down on such shipments.

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senators Alan Cranston of California and Gary Hart of Colorado, as well as six House Democrats, sent a sharply worded letter Wednesday to President Ronald Reagan.

They charged that his administration was exploiting loopholes in existing law and "opening the door for exports of the very technologies and materials that can be turned into weapons of mass destruction." The letter was part of what back-

ers described Wednesday as a "major initiative" to combat nuclear proliferation.

The campaign included introduction in both the House and Senate of a proposed Nuclear Export Control Act to impose sharp new restrictions on worldwide trafficking in materials such as plutonium and highly enriched uranium.

Representative Richard L. Ottinger, a New York Democrat and the bill's principal sponsor in the House, said at a press briefing that the bill contains "a major innovation" in that it would offer cooperating nations a discount price on U.S. uranium enrichment services if they agree to use low-enriched supplies "unsuitable" for nuclear weapons.

Senator Hart, principal sponsor in the Senate, said that 44 metric tons of separated plutonium — enough to make 6,500 bombs of the size that destroyed Nagasaki — already exist "in nuclear power programs throughout the Free World."

Senator Cranston, who is making the arms race the major issue of his campaign, put the blame directly on President Reagan, saying that the president has "encouraged the use of plutonium" and has shown himself "insensitive to the national security implications of his proliferation policies."

Mr. Mondale signed the five-page letter to President Reagan deplored the administration's "dangerous stance," but did not attend the press briefing.

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Stepping to the Music, However Measured or Far Away

Woodstock, 14 Years On

by Vicki Elliott

PARIS — Stephen Stills complains that he looks more like a politician than a rock star, and says that he is thinking of moving from California to Washington, where all his political buddies are. In California, it's OK to be a little chubby and you can read one book, he says, but he sounds as if he knows he has begun to transgress the California codes. Stills, at 38, is rounded, and boozes and says that this is a big year for him.

He has just been in Spain, England, West Germany and Switzerland manufacturing television and radio shows that should prepare the way for June, when Crosby, Stills & Nash harness up again for their first major European tour. Eleven million people watched them in 1977, when they did 21 concerts across the United States, and in Europe, they are expecting the crowds. "We figured that we'd let the Rolling Stones do it first and work some of the bugs out of the system," Stills says with a grin, referring to the Stones' big tour last summer.

It will be 14 years after Woodstock, or since 1969, when, with the singer Neil Young, they were a new group with a new hit ("Judy Blue Eyes," written for Stills' girlfriend at the time, Judy Collins) and about to start a new school that brought folk techniques into rock music and had home-taught guitars all over the world playing with Stills' ticks and jazz-flavored harmonies. They had come their separate ways. (David Crosby from the Byrds, Graham Nash from The Hollies, Young and Stills from Buffalo Springfield) and only a couple of years later they began to go their separate ways again; but every four years or so since they have picked up the pieces again to play or record together.

The group has had its propensity for fusion and fusion, but now, Stills says, they're very happy with each other, thank you, perhaps even a little closer: "Every time they call it a reunion," Stills says. "But we only play together every four years." Crosby lives in San Francisco, Nash in Hawaii and Stills in Los Angeles. Their children are about the same age, and Nash invites Stills and two sons (one by his estranged wife, the French singer Veronique Sanson) over to Hawaii, where they have been getting into "middle-aged sports like golf."

Hawaii is good for kids and other growing things, Stills says. He took his friend Tobby Maffett, a former Democratic congressman, there after he had beaten their brains out and Maffett just lost last year's senatorial race for Connecticut. "I said, 'This is Uncle Stephen's program for a workaholic.' You can come on the wing of the airplane if you like, but you're coming," Stills says, laying down the law again and disengaging. The chubby sofa, which has been a constant about-jutting-in-a-corner, is now gone, replaced by a sofa that's been getting into "middle-aged sports like golf."

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He burned his fingers once before, writing Dennis Hopper a song for "Easy Rider" — Bob Dylan's was chosen — but he had been hoping that this new project might lead to a new phase of his career. He loved the film ("People keep reading me scripts, but I've never found anything else worth working on") and enjoyed the collaboration. So the movie moguls think songs in Elms degrade them?

"As a matter of fact, I'm taking Barbara Streisand's out of 'em," Stills mimics.

What is eating at Stills is his treatment at the hands of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer of his first venture into film. He is about to fly down to Cannes, where this year's American protest film, "War Games," directed by John Badham, will be screened without the two songs Stills wrote for it. He heard about that from Badham (also responsible for "Saturday Night Fever") a week or so ago, sounding very low and relayed the message from Paula Yabs, chairman of the MGM board: "He thinks songs in films degrade them."

The film is about a boy whose passion for video games entangles him with a computer that is about to run World War III, and Badham is hoping its anti-nuclear theme will go down well in Europe. Stills put a lot of work into his songs, which will figure on the Crosby, Stills & Nash album due out soon. The enthusiasm is evident.

It is Central America that upsets him most. His father was one of those people who get up and go to beautiful places and start a business there — he's in Ecuador now — and Stills spent his teen-age years in Costa Rica and El Salvador. "Don't get me started on that," he says. "I could tell you some stories about El Salvador that would make your blood curdle."



Stephen Stills

siam, as usual, is catching but the song sound their point out uncharacteristically (the provisional title was "Slam Dancing").

*We're all on our own, so look at us now
How can we not raise a voice against the madness?*

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He doesn't go as far as to attribute these drawbacks to party politics, but he makes no bones about his own. "I'm a liberal, a responsible liberal," Stills says, "very involved in the Democratic party and the National Committee." His first political campaign was in 1960, when he was 15, and he still has his "Students for Kennedy" button.

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He takes as much pleasure in his music, and he seems to be looking forward to the latest resurrection of Crosby, Stills & Nash. "We've got a crackjack rock 'n' roll band," he says, slapping the sofa.

The Crosby, Stills & Nash tour begins in Paris on June 11 and continues tentatively in Hamburg, Berlin, Essen, Darmstadt, Augsburg, Toulouse, Barcelona, Malaga, Madrid, San Sebastian, Rome, Lecce, Turin, Frejus, Lyons, Quimper and Milton Keynes or Wembley.

Don't Go Away Mad, Just Go Away

by Donald Henahan

NEW YORK — A few years ago — in the fifth century, to be exact — a Syrian hermit named Simeon decided he had had enough of life's hurry-bury. He built himself a platform atop a pillar, climbed on it and stayed there for 35 years.

During those decades of retreat, St. Simeon Styliques, as he is now known, must have aroused a ravenous curiosity in the large public that had heard of his feet. I don't know what happened when Simeon eventually came down from his perch, but I suspect that a booking agent was waiting at the foot of the pillar with a tempting offer for a long personal-appearance tour.

For, as history has shown again and again, the public is endlessly fascinated by such withdrawals, during which legends about the reticent figure are spun and a craving for his return grows. We know how the French public pined for the exiled Napoleon and how they cheered when he came back from Elba; we also know, however, that he could not sustain his success and was packed off to another island where he spent his last years, reading his old reviews and trying to arrange another European tour.

A similar phenomenon can be observed in the music world. No matter how remarkable an artist may be, the public will eventually take him for granted.

This can be such a shock to a person accustomed to celebrity that ailments, rest and imagined begin to attack him and doubt nimbly away at his self-esteem. For some artists, total withdrawal is the answer. For others, a controlled pattern of withdrawals and returns seems to work: when he is present, the psyche stays strong and so does the public's interest.

The crucial role of withdrawal and return in the lives of famous people was emphasized provocatively a generation ago by Arnold J. Toynbee in his "A Study of History." Some of the British historian's themes have waited under examination, but this one, I think, has remained durably valid.

Scarcity generally creates demand, even in music. The career of Semyon Horowitz shows how a famous performer's reputation can flourish during periods of seclusion. Whether by happenstance or intent, Horowitz has been able to keep the public guessing during his withdrawals and cheering during his returns.

The surprise visit of Emil Gilels to New York this winter, after a four-year absence, created a level of excitement that the Soviet pianist probably could not sustain if he had to play a dozen concerts here a season. The legend of Jascha Heifetz, who cut short his solo career many years ago, has faded on a radiance that might not now be so powerful if he had gone on playing the violin in public into old age. But, if he announced a recital at Carnegie Hall tomorrow, at age 82, who wouldn't want to be there? The same sort of fascinated curiosity developed over the late Glenn Gould's desertion from the concert stage. He was the Simeon Styliques of the piano, who, unfortunately, never did come down from his perch.

There are other, more conventionally reclusive, musicians who make themselves scarce for personal or political reasons, but in whom interest is intense when they do surface.

Imagine the box-office crush that will develop if Sviatoslav Richter,

perhaps the best and certainly the most elusive of Soviet pianists, is ever allowed to give another New York recital. Appearances anywhere in the world by the introverted Italian pianist Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli are rare but almost always received with avid respect. Carlos Kleiber has kept curiously high about the depth and breadth of his conducting genius by severely limiting his schedule. Another conductor, the Romanian eccentric Sergiu Celibidache, made a few records early in his career and then swore off the podium if he were to produce a new one next week it would be an automatic sensation.

The reputations of many conductors, in fact, seem to depend on the scarcity factor as much as on talent. Their popularity often seems to drop for no better reason than that they have spent too much time in the same post. Ten years as music director of a major orchestra is a safe span nowadays; the maestro who remains popular beyond that time must be a great politician, a brilliant gambler or both.

It is not only performing musicians who have been known to find profit in an occasional retreat from the world. Madmen and saints, political leaders and mystics, scholars and writers have found that isolation can promote creativity and give new perspectives to old problems.

Dostoevsky in Siberian exile; Lenin in Switzerland, Gandhi and Hitler in jail, Thoreau at Walden Pond, Moses on the mountain, Christ in the desert — all retreated from public life and returned with objectives clarified, sometimes to the benefit of the world, sometimes not. There is something about being temporarily out of touch with the world that purifies the mind, and shifts perspectives. Exile, whether voluntary or forced, may be an ill-fated state that allows one to slough off conventional answers to problems and make coping with change much easier.

A few composers have been creative exploiters of the withdrawal and return pattern. Verdi came out of his 70s to write "Otello" and "Falstaff." Wagner, an exile several times in his career, used these periods to write and proclaim his odd theories about art and politics thereby framing Europe's interest in his personality, at least.

Perhaps more common is the composer who quits the race in mid-stream, rich in honors and content with his achievements (Rossini, Sibelius, Elgar). Among our contemporaries, Aaron Copland seems to have followed the same pattern of withdrawal without return. Under the rules of myth and legend, however, his admirers are forced to wonder whether he has actually stopped writing or if there may be drawers full of Copland manuscripts awaiting publication.

The shrewd performers, even if they never go into full withdrawal, learn to dangle their talents before the audience just often enough to keep curiosity aroused. The saddest of spectacles is the gifted young musician who accepts every engagement offered to him and comes to be treated as part of the landscape. I don't have to mention his name; it is Legion. Although he plays as beautifully as ever, the public pays less and less attention. He becomes a bore before his time.

You might expect the young and the eager to fumble away careers in this way, but even some formerly revered virtuosos come to be overtaken through poor management, simple greed or a neurotic compulsion to be in the public eye, no matter when, how or where. When that happens, a cemeine fan finds himself wanting to tell the fading hero: Don't go away mad, but go away. Take a canoe trip, visit your cousin in Nova Scotia, take up skydiving, get arrested in a good cause and go to jail. Your absence will only make our hearts grow fonder.

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Yourcenar: The Gospel Truth

PARIS — The most surprising double act to be heard these days is Marguerite Yourcenar and Marion Williams: the stately French writer and academic and the great, growling, shouting and soaring singer of gospel songs.

They have just made an album called "Precious Memories" (released in Paris by Aviavis). On one side, Yourcenar, in her grave, flexible speaking voice, intones her French translations

MARY BLUME

of black hymns, poems, memoirs and Beatie Smith's "Mr. Rich Man." On the other side, Williams sings, without any accompaniment, six gospel songs.

The two women will perform the record live at the Espace Cardin in Paris for charity this fall. Yourcenar is a gracious mandarin, the first and only woman member of the Académie Française; Williams is exuberant, shy, alert for a good giggle. Williams knows the Bible by heart. Yourcenar is not, in the strict sense, a believer.

"I believe in all gods with a very undivided plural," she says. She abandoned Catholicism when very young. "I think though that it is very important to have a religious upbringing — whatever it is that approaches you to religious myth, religious legend, so that you know something about it."

Yourcenar has long been interested in black American music and did a book of translations of spirituals in the 1960s. The collaboration with Marion Williams came about through Jerry Wilson, a young, Paris-based white from Arkansas who met Yourcenar when he helped out a French television crew that was filming her at home in Maine. Wilson, a student of gospel, directed "Gospel Caravan" in Paris in 1979. It starred Marion Williams, dedicated to Yourcenar and her friend Grace Frick, and featured a Yourcenar translation of "All God's Children Got Wings."

Yourcenar and Williams finally met last year in Philadelphia, where Williams lives, and the album was cut in about two hours. Yourcenar sees nothing incongruous about the collaboration.

"We are both representatives of the human race. That's all there is to be said," she says.

Yourcenar's hope in making the record is to help the French feel the spirit of gospel. "The French public likes Afro-American music but they don't know about it," she said in a Paris hotel during her annual visit to France.

"For too many French people, even today," she writes on the record sleeve, "black music means excitement, noise, warmth or exuberance, shrieking and foot-stamping — in other words a sort of primitive music which indeed it is, but they don't see that it is also a treasury of fervor, pain, gaiety and simple tenderness." For Yourcenar gospel is great sung music.

Yourcenar first visited the South when she emigrated to the United States at the start of World War II. Her interest in black music is not academic; a book she uses with great distaste, it reflects a writer's appreciation of another literature. She describes herself as an amateur in the old sense. "Someone who loves something, I'm an amateur, an amateur. Commeecien is dangerous to say," she adds, "because one is never connaisseur enough."

Translation, says Yourcenar, is a sort of crossword puzzle. "And it is a way to know another man's mind. I hate the word adaptation. I hope not to adapt one word, to leave it as I can." She has translated, with help, from a variety of languages from Japanese to Punjabi to Greek. Through her translations the Greek poet Constantine Cavafy became known in France. She has also translated Yukio Mishima, Aristophanes, James Baldwin and "What Maisie Knew" by Henry James.

"I approach translations usually by love. 'What Maisie Knew' was oot so much a labor of love. It was a labor."

Her first attempt at translation was Virginia Woolf's "The Waves," which she describes as a polyphonic poem. "I thought it was well paid. I was wrong." She went to see Woolf about the translation in 1939. "I had a long conversation with her. She was totally uninterested in the problems of translation and she was quite right."



Marguerite Yourcenar, left, and Marion Williams.

She recently made a leisurely trip around the world, punctuated by a long stay in Japan to work on Mishima translations and in India to work on the poems of Amrita Pritam. The trip will also provide Yourcenar, a lifelong and patient traveler with a book of her own.

"I thought I would write a book about different countries — not a travelogue although there would be some meditations on places and on writers who have been connected with a place, such as perhaps Conrad in Bangkok." The book, she says, so far has a backbone and a title, "Le Tour de la Prison," which comes from her book "L'Oeuvre au Noir."

"It is from the part where the young man leaving says, 'I would be foolish to wait to die without having made the round of the prison.'"

Yourcenar has a grande's friendliness and beautiful manners. She is, she says, very patient, and clearly she is generous with her time. "The days are long," she says. "There is plenty of time."

Translating often comes as an interruption, a relaxation. "Working on your own book I wouldn't say is very tense but it's ardent," she says. "She doesn't know or care when she will complete the travel book: 'It may go very quickly or it may be completely baffled.' She is out a nervous writer and sees no need to keep to a strict schedule. 'If I kept a schedule it would be bad work. Sometimes I work all day, sometimes five minutes, I never count the hours or the number of words. Counting words is like people weighing their food."

She spends about two months a year in France, which means she does not attend meetings of the Académie Française. "I told them that I accepted what they say graciously, some of them, offered, I am rarely in France so they would rarely see me in any case." She is sorry she will not be here to vote for Léopold Sédar Senghor, the Senegalese poet and president, next month but does not think her fellow academicians will turn him down. "I don't think they would dare," she says.

She would have voted for Charles Trinet, the poet and singer whom the Academy rejected this winter. "Trinet seemed worth as much as many of the people there. He is well known. As long as there are movie stars like René Clair and scientists in the Academy, why not Trinet, especially in a town where literature has become so verbal?"

Yourcenar has a reputation, undeserved she says, for being a recluse. The reputation stems in part from the fact that in Maine she lives on the lovely island resort of Mount Desert, which to the French suggests a doctor's island. It is far from that, especially with fans from nearby Canada who have seen her on French television.

"I am not at all a recluse, I wish I were more," she says. "It's true that I don

TRAVEL

To the Tranquil Manor Borne

by Nancy Beth Jackson

EAST GRINSTEAD, England — At Gravetye Manor, an ivy-covered Elizabethan manor house only 12 miles (20 kilometers) from Gatwick Airport and 30 miles south of London, the peace and quiet are deafening.

Situated in a 1,000-acre forest owned by Britain's National Trust, Gravetye Manor is so tranquil that the management advises stays of only two or three days — modern man generally takes the pastoral pace any longer.

A visitor might also have a few worries about his waistline should he take up the life of a country squire here. Traditional British fare is joined on the extensive menu by Continental dishes, and while many of the vegetables come from the manor's own gardens in season, the shopping list is filled in London, Scotland and Paris. Wild game is emphasized in season.

The dessert menu is enough to encourage a diabetic with its poached fresh pears filled with honey ice, coated with hot chocolate sauce and toasted almonds, or fresh banana soufflé, sprinkled with pralines and served with hot apricot sauce and cream.

The half-inch-thick wine list offers about 300 vintages, beginning with champagnes and traveling through Alsace, the Loire, Burgundy, Bordeaux, the Mosel and the Rhône before reaching madera, brandy and port. Reportedly one of the best cellars in Britain, Gravetye Manor changes its list every three or four months and holds wine auctions after each Christmas.

Service is by young French waiters, attentive by training and tempo. No more than 50 persons can be seated in the paneled room at one time and there is only one sitting. The Michelin Guide has awarded the manor one star, but — says one of the staff — there's not much

hope for a second. "Our menu is too big," he says with pride.

Passing the time from one sumptuous meal to the next may require no more activity than taking a nap in one of the manor house's 15 guest rooms — identified by names of trees found on the property rather than by number — or settling down with a brandy and a news-paper by the fireplace in the oak-paneled smoking room. More-active guests may decide

initials "R" and "K" carved in stone over the main entrance from the formal garden and in portraits, carved in oak, over the fireplace in the master bedroom, which is called Ash. "R" was Roger Infeld, probably the illegitimate son of a king of Ireland, who built the stone mansion in 1598 for his bride "K," Katherine Compton.

Its next owner of note was William Robertson, a canniball magnate who bought the manor and 1,000 acres in 1884. Pioneer of the English natural garden, Robertson spent the next half century gardening — with the aid of seven assistants. Even after he was confined to a wheelchair, he kept planting seeds and daffodil bulbs. It was Robertson, too, who restored and paneled the original section of the manor in oak, cut from surrounding forest, and added the east wing.

The gardens went to seed after Robertson's death in 1935. By the time Peter Herbert acquired the property, some 20 years ago, horses were grazing in the kitchen garden. Herbert set to work to restore the gardens, which are open to the public only on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

No matter what the season, a stroll through the gardens is an excursion into a time when life was not so hectic. The lawn, dotted with Robertson's purple and yellow wildflowers, rolls down to the pond fringed by bamboo and covered with water lilies. A lowing of cows can be heard from the other side of the hill. Birds, not jet streams, fill the sunset sky. Maybe modern man can only take so much peace and quiet these days, but every little bit helps.

Gravetye Manor, near East Grinstead off the B2110 or B2028 road (tel: 0342/81.05.67). Single rooms cost around £40 (about \$160); doubles from £45 to £80. Dogs are not allowed nor are children under seven accepted as overnight guests. Credit cards are not accepted but guests may be billed at their offices.

Situated in a forest owned by Britain's National Trust, Gravetye Manor is so tranquil that one longtime staff member suggests the secret of its success is that there is nothing to do — except relax.

on a game of croquet or a stroll along the country lanes and through the surrounding forests, meadows and farmland, but strenuous activity is not encouraged.

One longtime staff member has suggested that the secret of the manor's success is that there is nothing to do here — except relax. But what really sets this manor house apart is the coddling by a staff of 55. One can easily pretend that the visit has been made by invitation rather than reservation.

The manor began as a private dwelling. The original owners are remembered through the

A Golden Arch Falls Jerusalem's Way

by Alan Elsner

JERUSALEM — A controversial project to build a huge golden arch near the western entrance to Jerusalem has reached an advanced planning stage despite strong protests from art experts.

The arch was designed by Giora Novak, an Israeli-born artist and sculptor who lives in the United States. His design has been hailed by some as an inspiration but condemned by many as a monstrosity.

The project was first planned for the entrance to Jerusalem, but a special committee of experts on architecture, sculpture, history and religion set up by Mayor Teddy Kollek to examine the project rejected it decisively. Meir Ronen, art editor of the Jerusalem Post, an English-language newspaper, called it "a golden noodle" and the name stuck.

"The city needs such a monstrosity like a hole in its collective head," Ronen wrote.

But Novak successfully approached the local council of Mevasseret Zion, a small settle-

ment about eight kilometers (five miles) west of Jerusalem just off the main Tel Aviv highway. The project has now won local planning approval and awaits final approval, which is considered a formality.

Novak has described his arch as "a large-scale golden form, an oval profile ribbo that spirals upward in an oval pattern, 75 meters (180 feet) high by 50 meters wide, making one full turn as it spans the highway."

Professor Bezalel Narkiss of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem's Faculty of Languages, Literature and Art said it reminded him of a giant letter M, similar to the logo of McDonald's, the American hamburger chain. But Novak has some impressive artistic opinion on his side: Wladyslaw Jaworski, president of the International Association of Art Critics, wrote in a letter to the sculptor:

"It's perfect monumental form and spiritual expression communicate in the simplest way the opening to something mysteriously unknown to our human condition."

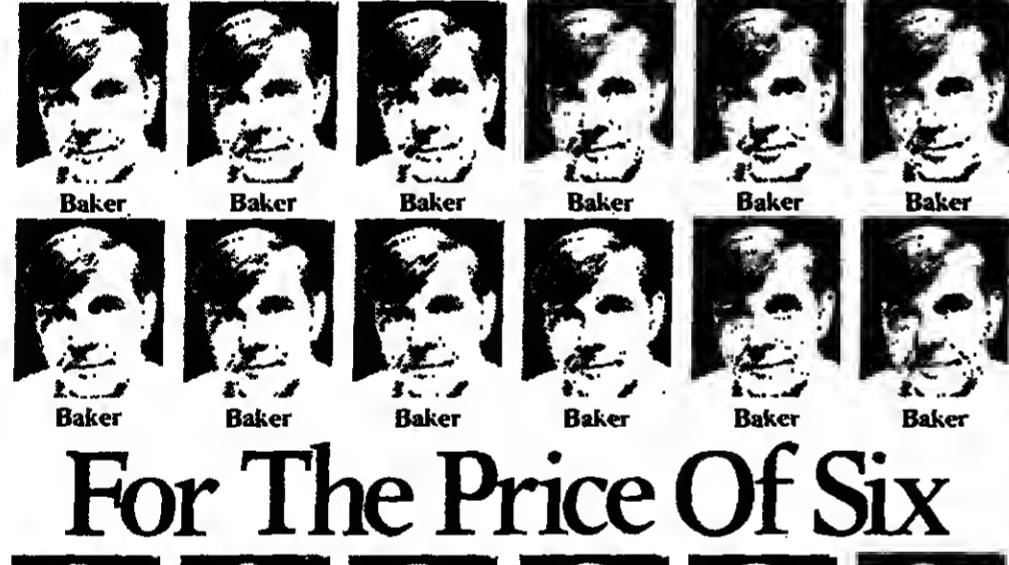
Eli Moyal, the Mevasseret Zion council

chairman, rejects criticism of the arch. "I don't want to hear about what the experts say," he responds. "We have approached our own experts for their opinions. This project will put Mevasseret on the artistic map of the world. It will be built and built soon — within two years. Visitors will come to the hill and view Jerusalem through the gate."

The project is expected to cost the equivalent of about \$20 million. Novak has formed the "Jerusalem Gate Foundation" to raise the funds. Moyal says he has been assured all the money will be collected abroad and the project will cost Mevasseret nothing.

Judging by articles and letters in the Israeli press, public opinion in Jerusalem is still strongly against it. But as Mike Turner, a member of the committee that originally examined the proposal, said in a recent radio interview, there is little anyone can do to stop it as long as the Mevasseret council is determined to go ahead.

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TRAVEL

Time to Plan Summer Vacation: The Whole World's Out There

ITALY

ROME plans to be at its best this summer. This is Holy Year, and Catholics will need no further inducement to come; others will have an opportunity to witness the pageantry with which the church celebrates special occasions, which will be frequent. And for all, there is the promise of this great but tarnished city to dress in its finest, to sweep its streets and to make a special effort to protect those who use them peacefully against the predators who prey upon them.

As a resident, I look forward to August. To walk the streets of this city and to bask in the sunshine on its major and minor squares is a joy at any season, but one that is not unmitigated. The streets are dirty, the traffic horrendous — a special problem in a city whose least streets have no sidewalks. Byways are rampant with petty crime.

August attenuates the traffic, as the cars that clog the city fan out to spread havoc on the highways of this country and its neighbors. And the Holy Year has brought promises that something will be done about the trash and the thieves. Nothing is certain in this volatile country, but the mayor of Rome has said he will find the funds to make it possible.

So Rome this August should be better even than in other Augusts for those who want to stay at their own pace the splendor that architects from antiquity through the Baroque have bestowed. Moreover, they will be able to witness the solemn rites that will be a daily occurrence in St. Peter's and in the other basilicas of the Vatican, the Sunday masses celebrated by Pope John Paul II or a cardinal acting in his stead and the Friday afternoon devotions at the Stations of the Cross on St. Peter's Square.

One caution — Holy Year places special stress on hotel and other lodging facilities, so reservations should be made early.

—Henry Kamm

EGYPT

BECAUSE of the heat, it won't be to everyone's liking. But Aswan, situated near the Nile River's First Cataract, is a summer attraction if one is looking for peace and quiet, clean air and clear blue skies.

The town, which has more of an African flavor than any other place I have been in Egypt, is normally a winter resort, with a peak season running from October through April. In summer, it drowns in temperatures that can reach 115 degrees Fahrenheit (46 Centigrade). But the climate is dry, and during a July visit I was far less uncomfortable than I am during a humid summer heat spell in New York.

Most winter resorts have cut-rate summer prices. Aswan is no exception. Good hotels, such as the Oberoi and the Cataract, both with swimming pools, lower their prices by 15 to 20 percent. So do the more modest hotels, as well.

Wander about in the market and bazaar and walk along the Nile early in the morning and then have a swim and a siesta. In the late afternoon, when the light softens into mellow pastels, hire a felucca, those ancient boats with huge sails, and cruise along the river silently through waterways filled with kiosks. You will catch the breeze while being lulled by the strains of Arabic music.

In Aswan, unlike most tourist areas in Egypt, hawkers and pickpockets, who can be annoying, are not. In summer, the town has two stops — slow and stop. For those who wish to leave on a bucolic tour for a few days, I recommend it.

—William E. Farrell

BRITAIN

AT the height of the English summer — providing, of course, that you are clever enough to find an English summer that has a height — there are few pleasures greater than choosing a county and exploring it. The classics, I suppose, are Devon, Cornwall, Cumbria (the Lake District) and Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire (the Cotswolds) and a good deal more; inevitably, they are also terribly crowded. So why not Kent, the compact, scenically sodden and historically rich southeastern corner of the country, so easily reached from London?

The student of the past can visit the battlefield where William the Conqueror conquered in 1066 (it is at Battle, not Hastings, no matter what the schoolbooks say) and Chartwell, the home of Sir Winston Churchill. The lover of architecture will find castles at Deal and Dover and Rochester, as well as churches of great distinction, from the vast Gothic cathedral at Canterbury to the tiny church at Barfreston, a little-known gem of the Romanesque. No country is richer in great houses; Kent also has Penshurst Place, with its soaring, timbered Great Hall, and baronial Knole, whose furnishings have come down almost intact from the times of James I and Charles I, and moated Ightham Mote, probably the best remaining 14th-century manor house in England. Kent also has Shamburgh, the enchanting garden created by Harold Nicolson and his wife, Vita Sackville-West. The north is flat, but farther south lies the lovely rolling country of the Weald.

A good base, at the upper end of the price scale (double rooms with breakfast range from the equivalent of about \$80 to \$140), is Eastwell Manor near Ashford, a magnificent stone house set among fields where sheep graze. Ian McAndrew, the chef, produces fine meals of a modern French character, which are served at tables overlooking well-kept formal gardens. A more modest alternative (double rooms with breakfast are about \$42.75) might be the simple but atmospheric Falstaff Hotel at Canterbury. In any event, try to have lunch or dinner at Duck Inn, a pub on a country lane just south of Canterbury, where John Leake is the heartiest of hosts and his wife, Ulla, makes wonderful brandade and delectable soups and desserts.

—R.W. Apple Jr.

ARGENTINA

HEAD really south for a different way to pass the summer — all the way to Argentina, where it is winter and the peaks are covered with snow. Bariloche, an Andean resort about 1,000 miles southward of Buenos Aires, is a popular haven among South American ski buffs. It has 20 ski runs of great variety, providing ample training opportunities for the novice and challenge for the expert.

The setting is awesome. You ski overlooking Nahuel Huapi and several smaller crystal blue lakes surrounded by evergreen forests. The slopes are dotted with all sorts of coffee shops and there are also places where you can rent all the equipment you want for the equivalent of about \$30 a day. The official season is from the beginning of July to the end of September, through August and early September are the



DEVIS GREBU

Illustration by Davis Grebu

best times. The windy upper slopes almost always have very good snow all winter, but the lower ones can be iffy.

There are many hotels near the runs in a charming Alpine village. The Bariloche Ski Hotel is one, and you can also rent bungalows. Others can be found in Bariloche or around the lake. Or treat yourself to real linens and fine food and stay at one of the best hotels in South America, the Casco, with its views of the lake (price for a night is the equivalent of \$207 double). Bariloche itself has disco and bars that stay open till very late, yummy chocolate shops and Swiss-style tearooms.

Argentina is a cheap place to travel nowadays, since the exchange rate greatly favors foreigners. You can get to Bariloche daily by plane from Buenos Aires and then rent a car.

—Edwin Schramm

WEST GERMANY

THIS trick on a clever European summer vacation is to figure out where everybody else is going, and then go somewhere else. There is no auto-bahn steering the hordes to Tübingen, and so they don't hit it.

The second advantage of Tübingen is that it is deep in southern Germany. It is this correspondent's conviction that as one goes farther south in Germany, the people become friendlier, the weather gets sunnier and more dependable, and the food more subtle. (The Germans they speak down south is impossible, but it's a dying language anyway.) The Swabians, which is what the people around Tübingen call themselves, are among the most hospitable and amiable of Germans.

Off the beaten track on the Neckar River, Tübingen, with a population of 75,000, is, as the guidebooks say, an ancient university town of steep hills and tiny streets. The poet Friedrich Hölderlin went slowly mad 150 years ago in a yellow house by the banks of the river, where students today loaf about under willow trees, paddle in punts, or cram for exams.

It is perhaps the university's domination of the town — and its isolation — that have prevented Tübingen, a medieval gem, from being overrun by the sellers of kitsch and other trinkets. Heidelberg was probably once as lovely, but the kitsch people and the proximity of the U.S. Army have made their broods. Tübingen is quite simply, a tranquil, beautiful place.

Its asymmetrical market square and pastel-painted Rathaus compose one of the most lovely settings in Germany. The surrounding countryside, the Swabian Alb, is packed with castles, spires and hiking paths and is great for kids.

If I werereaking off to Tübingen, I would stay at the Kronen Hotel near the river (doubles with breakfast are the equivalent of about \$85). If I were having dinner in Tübingen, I would eat a trout at the Wenzelius Rössle. Then I'd write a nasty postcard to my friends on the teeming Costa del Sol.

—James M. Markham

TURKEY

ZIGZAGGING up and down the Bosphorus by ferryboat, along the winding waterway that separates Europe and Asia, is one of the world's great cruises. And, at the equivalent of about \$2 a head, it's also one of the cheapest.

The traveler sets out at Istanbul's Eminonu Pier, by the bustling Galata Bridge on the Golden Horn. There are two ferries daily, leaving at 11:05 A.M. and 1:35 P.M. The trip takes about two and a half hours each way, with a stopover at Rumeli or Andalou, perhaps for a lunch of fresh sea bass or turbot (the equivalent of about \$7.50 a person) in a seaside restaurant, it usually adds up to a day's excursion.

From the dock, you see the Istanbul skyline at its best — all the majestic mosques and minarets; the towers and palaces, and then the stately Bosphorus Bridge. The 1½-mile stretch from the Sea of Marmara to the Black Sea then unfolds in a panorama of modest fishing villages, fashionable resorts, royal parks and gardens and splendid monuments. There's the vast marble Dolma Bagche, for example, the residence of the last Ottoman sultan; the imperial pavilions and gardens of Yildiz, the charming little Beylerbey Palace and its lavish gardens, built, it is said, by a sultan for Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III. And finally, just before you get to the Black Sea, there are

the impressive fortresses of Rumeli Hisari and Anadolu Hisari.

But perhaps the most exciting thing is the water traffic, with all kinds of pleasure boats, river launches, Greek or Bulgarian merchant ships, and ships from the Soviet, U.S. and Turkish navies almost rubbing shoulders.

Most Istanbul travel agencies offer the same Bosporus tour, going one way by ferry and returning by bus, as a half-day excursion for the equivalent of about \$12.50 a person. There are also weekend cruises by private motorboat, if you find the ferry overcrowded.

—Marvine Howe

HONG KONG

LAN TAO is an hour's ferryboat ride — and worlds apart — from the Hong Kong that most people think of

as Hong Kong, the bustle and glitter of Hong Kong Island. While motorists swelter in traffic jams in the city's financial district, paved roads are scarce in Lan Tao. Instead, the craggy island, whose Cantonese name means "broken head," offers quiet walks through areas that have been set aside as nature trails and placid old monasteries, both Buddhist and Christian.

Lan Tao is the largest of the so-called outlying islands. It is twice the size of Hong Kong Island yet has only a tiny fraction of its population (30,000, as opposed to more than a million). It is a theater of rural ways of life, mostly fishing villages that have continued little changed for centuries. And, since plans to build an airport on Lan Tao were recently shelved, things will not change much anytime soon.

A modest hotel with 78 rooms, the Silver Mine Beach Hotel, is being built, and should make it easier for visitors to stay more than one day. But more adventurous overnight guests can stay at the Po Lin monastery. For the equivalent of less than \$10 a night, you can sleep in appropriately Spartan quarters on the compound and partake of the vegetarian fare served by the monks.

Once so fortified, the climb up to the top of the nearby Lan Tao Peak, the island's highest point, is recommended. The view of the South China Sea and of the island's peaceful, rugged dignity leave little doubt why Lan Tao is the home of so many monasteries.

To stay at Po Lin or one of the other monasteries, arrangements must be made in advance.

—Steve Lohr

CANADA

CHATEAU Montebello, a former sports club for millionaires that lies on the Ottawa River an hour and a half west of Montreal, provides a setting of hedonistic rusticity suitable for either escape or respite.

The hotel commands a 17th-century seigneurial estate that once stretched the 80 miles to Montreal but has since shrunk to 65,000 acres. Despite the attrition, this expanse with its walking trails, riding paths, woods and lakes, remains sufficiently large to protect the sense of bucolic solitude even when all the resort's 204 rooms are filled. Many of these rooms are situated in a 52-year-old building that is often referred to as the largest log cabin in the world.

This structure sprang from the fancy of a Swiss-American millionaire named H.M. Sadelmeier, who, in his hurry to establish a pleasure club in the wilderness, had 3,500 men working night and day to finish the construction in three and a half months. In 1970 the whole complex was taken over by Canadian Pacific and converted into a luxurious hotel. Saunas and an indoor swimming pool were added, but the basic eccentric charm of the log castle was retained. An earlier building, the 1850 manor house is also carefully maintained and is open to guests as a historical site.

Chateau Montebello, which was the site of the 1981 summit meeting of Western leaders, lies on the north shore of the Ottawa and 80 miles west of Montreal. The resort can accommodate 50 power boats or sailboats and each year a number of visitors come by boat from New York, making the four-day trip up the Hudson through Lake Champlain and canals to Montreal and then through locks and lakes to the Ottawa River.

Summer rates, which went into effect on May 15 and last through Oct. 14, are the equivalent of about \$100 a day for single occupancy and about \$140 for double occupancy.

the days of the British. Kashmir today is a place where you can ride, trek in the mountains, shop for Kashmir rugs and pashminas, wonderfully cluttered, pungent bazaars. You can come back in the winter and ski. But to some taste, the main attraction lies on and in Kashmir's waters.

You start by flying from Delhi to Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Indian airlines have daily flights at a roundtrip cost of the equivalent of about \$110. Once there, you look for a houseboat on Srinagar's Dal Lake or Nigeen Lake. There are about a thousand of them, many of which were built during the days of the British. (The Maharaja of Kashmir welcomed Britons there on holiday, but wouldn't let them build villas on his land.) Experienced travelers say the best way to choose one is to simply go to the ghats (docks) and ask to be taken to several boats. Some of them are truly sumptuous, with verandas for relaxing and sunbathing, and finely furnished living and dining rooms, often in Victorian style. And they are a bargain. The most expensive houseboat rents for the equivalent of about \$35 for two people. This includes meals prepared by a chef who lives on an adjacent boat, and servants. Small, slim boats called shikaras, Kashmir's gondolas, bring goods to the boat and provide transportation to the shore.

The fisherman can venture forth to several kinds of trout streams, from big broad rivers to small dry-fly brooks. Fishing with both wet and dry flies is preferred and, indeed, required on some stretches, but spin-fishing is done on others. Only a limited number of fishermen are allowed on a given stretch of stream, or "beat," at a time. This is the European system, and while it guarantees an exclusive shot at the fish, it is said to result sometimes in having to wait in line for the necessary daily license. The total daily cost of the license, rod and equipment rental (if necessary) and the compulsory guide, or ghaffi, at last report amounted to between \$10 and \$15 a day.

—William K. Stevens

ters of the Mediterranean, breaking around the port.

The village appears today much as it looked 50 years ago. There are only a few small hotels and rooming houses, so most visitors rent houses nestled in the steep hills, reached by narrow cobbled streets. There is a lively weekly market where you can buy everything from fruit and vegetables to pottery, toys and clothing, several绸shops and traditional dancing in the town square every weekend.

There is a museum run by one of Dalí's former secretaries with works by Dalí, Picasso and others. Or you can sit in one of the many cafes overlooking the water and sip sangria, or eat in any of the fresh seafood restaurants along the coast. For swimming, you can rent a motorboat and take a five-minute ride to one of several coves whose rock slab beaches are approachable only by sea. Beaches are topless and sometimes bottomless. Wind surfing and water skiing can be arranged.

In the summer months the main street has a carnival atmosphere, complete with shooting galleries and cotton candy. Like everywhere in Spain, Cadaqués town has a lively and late night life. Try to avoid August, which is the most crowded holiday month in Spain.

—Nina Darnton

THAILAND

IN the mountains of northern Thailand there is a valley surrounded at sunset by dark violet hills, and in the valley stands the old walled city of Chiangmai. It is growing fast and getting a bit jumbled, yet it is still a town of great and soothing charm.

Chiangmai, 500 miles north of Bangkok's sweltering lowlands, was a crossroads of trade among Burma, China, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. Today, its graceful civility, its medieval limits and measure (so different from the ugly sprawl of Bangkok), its relative coolness even in summer, when the rain pours down but often stops, make it a kind of holiday retreat for people already on vacation.

Chiangmai is said to have been built by 90,000 draftsmen who worked night and day for four months on the spot where King Mengrai happened to see two white elk, two banking deer and a family of white mice. The city today has a considerably less frantic population of 100,000.

Virtually all of the old city wall remains, a splendid, moated, red-brick square that shelters a living community and several Buddhist monasteries. It's a delightful place to walk among crumbling monuments and rose gardens and do some quiet shopping — it is a center for handicrafts (lacquerware, silver painted bamboo umbrellas), and Thailand's best copies of old Thai and Chinese celadon come from its Mengrai kilns.

There is a considerable expatriate community. At the Chalet Restaurant, try the Belgian proprietor's *terrine de canard* — after lunch, he'll offer to sell you antiques from the attic of his 70-year-old residence. There are also a few former British consuls, some of the world's last hippies, lots of Protestant missionaries, a crowd of ex-tobacco-planters from Southern Rhodesia, and who knows what else. Outside town, there are elephants besides.

—Colin Campbell

MEXICO

MEXICO'S classic spa resort, Ixtapan de la Sal, lies in the foothills of the Sierra Madre, 70 miles southwest of Mexico City. Already popular in Aztec times (Montezuma, according to legend, paused here with his court), its mild, steady climate — the average temperature is 70 degrees Fahrenheit (21 degrees Centigrade) — makes it suitable for rest and exercise all year round, but its location at 5,240 feet makes for cool summer nights.

There are several hotels outside the typical Mexican peasant village, but the Hotel Ixtapan is by far the most comfortable and complete. Its sprawling compound embraces a wide range of sports facilities, including golf, tennis and horseback riding. (For children, there are a large playground, horse-drawn carriage rides and a 460-foot-long water slide.)

But the radioactive thermal waters are the thing. They contain 13 different minerals that, according to resident doctors, simulate the metabolism and circulation, act as a general tonic for stress and strains and are good for arthritis, rheumatism, gout and high blood pressure. Besides the spring-fed hotel swimming pools, private Roman baths, with massage and cooling rooms, are available for the equivalent of \$2.70 an hour. There is also a health and beauty program, which includes diet, gymnastics, mud packs and scalp treatment for the equivalent of \$110 a week.

For sightseeing, there are various archaeological sites within a 30-mile drive, among them Malinalco and Teotihuacan. The Indian market in Toluca is about an hour's drive to the north, and the town of Cuernavaca an hour and a half to the east. Rates at the Hotel Ixtapan range from the equivalent of \$47.50 to \$51.50 for two, with all meals. There is daily minibus service from Mexico City.

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Prev Close Chg %

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Market Summary, May 19**Market Diaries****AMEX Stock Index**

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1983

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

A SPECIAL REPORT

Europe Universities Full Now, but Face Decline in a Decade

By Wellington Long

DNN — The European Community's universities are bulging at the seams as the men and women born during the baby-boom years of the 1960s move through them. But by the end of the decade, some of the institutions will be begging for students.

The problem is most severe in West Germany, where a worried Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, recently urged would-be university students to consider whether they might not be better advised to learn a trade.

But the Benelux countries face almost as serious a problem. And Britain, France and Denmark are also affected.

Only Greece's school-leaving population will remain relatively stable through to the end of the decade, while in Ireland and Italy, it will initially increase.

Great sums have been spent to build new or expand old universities and technical high schools to cope with the exploding numbers of students. In what is now West Germany, for instance, there were 24 universities and technical colleges in 1945. Today, there are 56. But while even its expanded capacity is filled, some of that plant may stand empty in another eight or 10 years.

The years of reduced birth rates already have resulted in lowered enrollment in the primary schools, worst of all in Belgium and West Germany, which, in turn, means reduced teaching staffs. Officials in France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain have reacted to that by trying to reduce the number of students in the teacher's colleges. Even so, Jürgen Gierschowski, the Social Democratic minister for culture in the West German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, estimates that at least 150,000 West German teachers will be out of work by 1990.

About 1.1 million students are enrolled in West German institutions of higher learning, a number that is expected to grow until the latter part of the decade, when it should fall off sharply, even though the percentage of youths going on to study at university will remain at about the current level.

That percentage has more than doubled since 1965. Then, about 4.4 percent of all 20- to 21-year-old men and women studied, a figure that now has risen to around 9 percent.

The length of time students remain at university poses a special problem in West Germany. A recent survey showed that 27 percent of all university students and 19 percent of all technical college students are over 25 years of age. Another study shows that while only about one-half of 1 percent of all men and women in the 29-to-30-year age group were studying in 1965, that percentage has since increased sixfold.

President Karl Carstens addressed the problem recently. "Students are spending too many of their especially creative years in the universities," he told a Science Council. "These years are lost to the professional world, society and even to the young persons themselves who, too late, grow up."

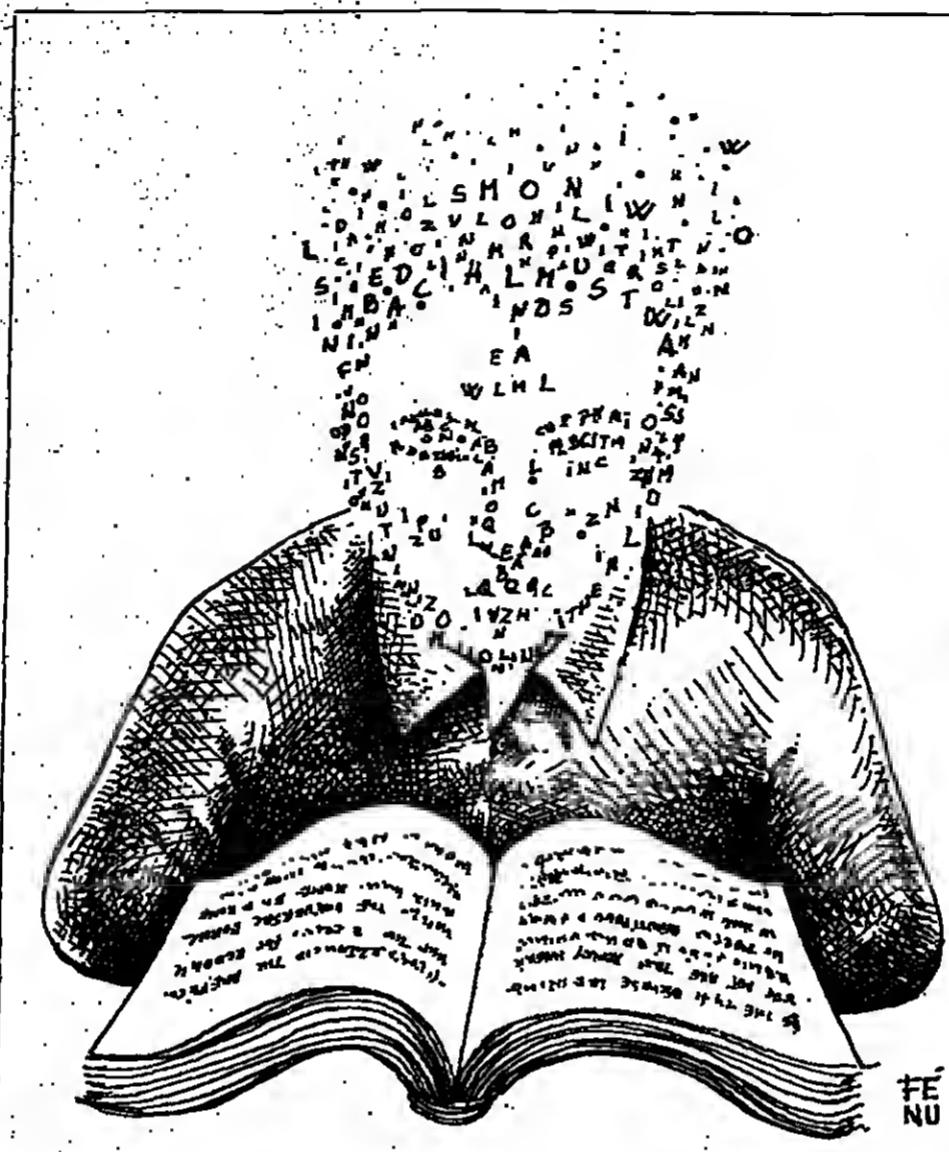
Mr. Kohl's government hopes to encourage students to move more quickly through the universities, and thus reduce their total, by reducing the amount of state study assistance loans that must be repaid if the students finish on or ahead of schedule.

Perhaps paradoxically, overcrowding in the universities has tended to increase the student's average stay. Quite a few students unable to find immediate places in the departments of their choice will initially spend a few semesters working time in other departments. In their own jargon, they "park" somewhere else until space opens in their preferred faculty.

Dörthe Wilms, the West German minister of education, has suggested overcrowding might also be prevented by requiring applicants wishing to stay to take entrance examinations. But so far, she has met nothing but opposition from university directors, who insist on sticking to the tradition that any one who has acquired an *abitur*, the school-leaving examination, automatically qualifies for university entrance and that the site is required to provide a place for study.

Cancellor Kohl told the conference of West German university rectors recently that in his view, "we must ask school-leavers who have qualified to study to carefully consider their decision to go on to university."

"Paralleled to the 'one-way street' to university study we must show a path to professional training," Mr. Kohl said. But the difficulty, as Mr. Kohl said, is that in the current recession, industry is having difficulty providing enough apprenticeships for those who already want them.



Corporate Funds to Universities Top \$1 Billion, but Educators Are Wary

By Nancy Beth Jackson

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — American universities have discovered a new fairy godmother — U.S. and foreign corporations — just when the academic institutions are being squeezed by rising costs and diminishing federal funding.

But even as they reach eagerly for the money, administrators fear they may be dealing with the big bad wolf in disguise. What is at stake is academic freedom and unfettered inquiry.

"It's like dancing with a porcupine," observed one Harvard University administrator.

The "porcupines" have quills of gold — Business Week magazine estimates that corporations gave more than \$1 billion to universities in 1982. The hottest investments are in biotechnology, energy and microelectronics where profits — through patent or development of new products — may be derived directly from research results.

Biological research agreements can be found at major research universities across the United States but tend to cluster at institutions on the East and West coasts.

Among recent landmark agreements are:

• A year, \$6-million grant for basic genetic research given by the Du Pont Company, to the Harvard University Medical School (Du Pont also has

agreements with researchers at the University of Maryland and the California Institute of Technology).

• A five-year, \$4-million agreement between Rockefeller University and the Monsanto Company to fund research on the structure and regulation of plant genes involved in photosynthesis. (Monsanto also funds biomedical research at Washington University in St. Louis under an arrangement that could supply the university with as much as \$23 million in the next five years.)

• A 10-year, \$50-million agreement between Hoechst AG of Frankfurt, West Germany, and Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard's teaching hospital, for basic research in genetics. The German chemical giant will underwrite the cost for the next 10 years of a new department of molecular biology.

Although many institutions have come up with "no strings" contracts, much controversy still surrounds such questions as who determines what will be studied, how much freedom will professors have to discuss and publish their findings, how will ownerships of patents be determined, how will profits be divided and how much influence will corporations have over who does the research and what courses are taught.

Marriages are also taking place between businesses

(Continued on Following Page)

Does Education in U.S. Need Another Sputnik?

By Edward B. Fiske

WASHINGTON — Ernest L. Boyer, a former U.S. commissioner of education, is widely regarded as one of the leading philosophers of American education, and he recently had an idea.

"What we need is another Sputnik," he mused.

"Maybe what we should do is get the Japanese to put a Toyota into orbit."

The first Sputnik, orbited by the Soviet Union in October 1957, proved to be a catalyst for educational reform in the United States. Every evening Americans went out to their backyards and watched that little speck that symbolized Soviet scientific supremacy move slowly but inexorably across the sky, and the effect was profound.

Within a decade the teaching of mathematics and science in American schools was transformed. High school curriculums were catapulted in a few short years from the 18th to the 20th century. Millions of dollars were poured into retraining a generation of science teachers, and the precedent was set for vast federal spending for elementary and secondary education.

But the effects were as short-lived as they were dramatic. The United States soon not only caught up with the Soviet Union in space but went on to put the first man on the moon. The social goals of Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society began to claim funds that were previously going for curriculum reform and teacher training, and the war in Vietnam not only complicated the budget problem but made many people suspicious of science itself.

Twenty-five years later, the conviction is again growing that something must be done about the quality of science and mathematics in American schools.

Says that the mathematical and scientific skills of American young people leave something to be desired is plentiful. Among them:

• Enrollment statistics show that between 1960 and 1977 the proportion of public high school students enrolled in science courses declined from 60 to 48 percent. One half of all high school graduates take no mathematics or science beyond the 10th grade.

• The National Assessment of Educational Progress, which monitors school performance for the U.S. Department of Education, reports a steady decline in the scientific knowledge of 9-, 13- and 17-year-olds throughout the 1970s. The decline was most dramatic among the older students.

• Scores on the mathematical section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test, taken by college-bound high school seniors, declined steadily for 18 years before stabilizing in 1980. The mean score dropped from 502 to 466 on a scale of 200 to 800.

• The lack of trained math and science teachers is rapidly taking on crisis proportions. The National Science Teachers Association reported last year that 32,000 math and science classes with 640,000 students could not be scheduled for lack of teachers and other resources.

The decline in student performance in mathematics and science is generally seen as closely related to similar declines in other academic areas. In April, the National Commission on Excellence in Education, appointed by Secretary of Education T.H. Bell in 1981 to examine the quality of American education, issued a report declaring that "the educational foundations of our society are increasingly being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future as a nation and a people."

Much of the teacher shortage can be traced to higher salaries being paid by industry.

Frances Johnson, for example, who taught junior and senior high school mathematics in Charlotte, North Carolina, for nine years, answered an ad for the Burroughs Corporation and after five years expects to

be earning 50 percent more as a systems analyst than she was as a teacher. "I'd never go back," she commented.

Although there is no obvious counterpart to Sputnik to dramatize the potential consequences of the lowly state of science and mathematics education today, the problem is becoming a major educational and political issue.

The House of Representatives has approved a \$425-million bill that would, among other things, put \$250 million for math and science into the hands of local school districts and provide the National Science Foundation with \$100 million for teacher training programs. The Senate is likely to trim the total number of dollars but approve similar legislation.

Corporations are beginning to get into the act. Xerox regularly sends technical employees into elementary schools in Rochester, New York, and Tampa, Florida, while 100 employees of Atlantic Richfield teach math and other courses in four inner-city schools in Los Angeles.

Realizing that they may be, as the saying goes, "eating their seed corn" if they hire away those who will train the next generation of employees, a number of companies have begun sponsoring graduate fellowships for students interested in going into mathematics and science teaching, and some states are beginning to move in similar directions.

In Kentucky, for example, where the production of certified math and science teachers dropped from 308 to 110 between 1971 and 1981, the state has begun offering up to \$2,500 in loans for college students who want to teach in these fields. As long as they do so for at least three years, they do not have to repay the loans.

Some school districts have begun experimenting with "differential pay" plans. Under its "Second Mile Plan," the Houston school system provides extra pay up to \$3,250 a year to qualified teachers in any area that suffers from a critical shortage of professional staff. Last year this included not only math and science but bilingual and special education.

Such an approach, though, is controversial, largely because of potential effects on the morale of other teachers. "Payng math and science teachers on a higher salary scale suggests that those academic disciplines are more important than other subjects," declared the National Education Association, the country's largest teachers organization, in a report last year.

In 1980, North Carolina established a School for Science and Mathematics in Durham as a residential school to train talented and gifted students. New York City has had several such schools for years, and other major cities are creating their own.

One of the lingering effects of Sputnik was the creation of a series of sophisticated high school curriculums in physics, chemistry, biology and other areas. These curriculums, which focused on basic theories in each of the areas, proved to be too difficult for most students, but many schools have continued to use them in their advanced courses.

In part, because of these curriculums, there is general agreement that American schools and colleges are doing a good job of training the professional scientists it needs to create the science and technology of the future. The problem, many people now argue, is how to train the vast majority of individual citizens who in the future will need more sophisticated skills to manage this science and technology.

"We truly need a refocusing of what science should accomplish in the schools," said Richard Yager, president of the National Science Teacher Association and a professor of science education at the University of Iowa. "We have put all of our dollars and effort into those who will enter a few chosen fields. In the process, we have lost everyone else."

Education in India's Kerala State: Model for 3d World Development?

By Pearl Marshall

NEW DELHI — With a literacy rate of only 36 percent, India's performance in basic education is far from successful, with one major exception — the small southwestern state of Kerala. Although poor and, by Indian standards, overpopulated (25 million people), Kerala's commitment to mass education has made it a model for Third World human development.

In fact, the 1980 World Bank's World Development Report cites Kerala for its success. A look at Kerala's statistics tells why: the state's literacy rate of 70 percent is roughly twice the national average. Its infant mortality is abnormally low compared with other states, its life expectancy unusually high and its illiterate one of the country's lowest.

Social scientists point to education as the single biggest reason for these achievements.

Kerala's record is the result of long years of enlightened rule — first by progressive monarchs and then by benevolent colonial rulers and more recently by successive socialist governments that have decided to invest in people because they cannot afford industry.

More than one-third of the state's budget is devoted to education, and such investment has paid off economically as well as socially.

Today, Keralites make up a substantial portion of workers in the Gulf, sending the bulk of their lucrative earnings — estimated to total \$300 million annually — home to relatives.

Most of this goes straight into building land or consumer goods. An indicator of individual prosperity is the high rate of new car sales in the state.

Because Kerala's educational initiatives date to 16th-century Christian missionaries, the state provides no magic formula for instant development of the rest of the country. But it serves as an illustration to the other 55 million Indians of what measures can do in terms of improving the overall quality of life.

New Delhi's Education Ministry admits the "formidable task" it faces in eradicating illiteracy. For although the overall literacy rate has more than doubled in the last 30 years, the actual number of illiterates has increased from 300 million to 438 million through burgeoning population growth.

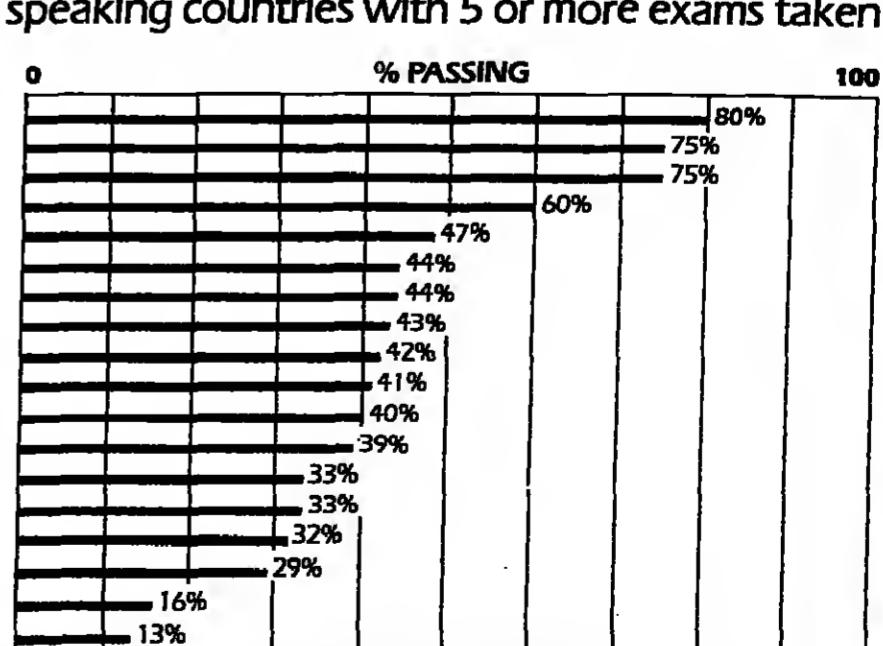
This gives India the enviable distinction of being home to almost half the world's illiterates — with double the number that exists in China. At the other end

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Univ. of Santo Tomas, Philippines
American U. of the Caribbean, Montserrat
Perpetual Help Coll. of Laguna, Philippines
Ross University, Dominica
Univ. of the West Indies, Jamaica
St. Louis University, Philippines
Southwestern University, Philippines
Virgin Milagrosa Inst. of Med., Philippines
Manila Central University, Philippines
Saint Lucia Health Sciences Univ., St. Lucia



The above rankings were taken from "Results of 1982 ECFMG Examinations" published by The Educational Committee for Foreign Medical Graduates, Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

For further information, contact:
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School of Medicine
Attn: C.V. RAO, Ph.D.
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(Continued on Page 12S)

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Corporate Funds to Universities Top \$1 Billion

(Continued from Preceding Page) reads it, to some cases, the names or situations are disguised.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Company of Japan this year became the first non-U.S. company to endow a chair at the Harvard Business School. Konosuke Matsushita, the firm's founder and after whom the Harvard professorship is named, three years ago founded the Matsushita School of Government and Management in Japan to educate future leaders of his country.

Companies as diverse as Atlantic Richfield, Bendix, Corning Glass and Nestlé supply funds that the school funnels into research on productivity and technology, human resource management, world food policy, management of information resources and national industrial policies.

Corporations also cooperate with the business school in the preparation of "case studies" of actual business situations, which are studied not only in Harvard classrooms but in business schools throughout the country. The Harvard Business School faculty retains control over what is written — the corporation controls who

"Corporations are becoming more and more sophisticated in how their point of view can be gotten across," said Chris Welles, director of the Columbia University's Walter Bagshot Program in Economics and Business Journalism.

The program — begun in 1975 — educates 10 American and Canadian journalists each year through a combination of in-house seminars and Columbia Business School courses. Most of its funding comes from Fortune 500 companies.

"This is not surprising because corporations are interested in improving the quality of press coverage they receive," Mr. Welles said, but they don't expect — or get — a quid pro quo.

Mr. Welles strives for "an ideologically neutral program" to maintain academic honesty and give the program's fellows a mix of corporate and noncorporate thinking.

If ideology were all that was at stake, universities might not be so worried about maintaining academic honesty even while accepting corporate funding. But in many

cases, what is at stake is profit — through patents, product development, and individual professors' consultancies, stock holdings or actual participation in a company's operation.

Universities are now struggling to develop guidelines.

"In considering university-industry relationships, the need to safeguard academic freedoms must be balanced against the need to make the fruits of scientific research available to the nation," Derek Bok, Harvard University president, said last June at a biotechnology conference.

"An equally important concern is whether universities are doing enough to speed the transfer of technology from the laboratory to the marketplace. I believe universities have a responsibility to develop aggressive programs of technology transfer."

But not so aggressive that the professor becomes a businessman.

Harvard and MIT have adopted guidelines prohibiting professors from becoming executives of companies while retaining their academic posts.



Students at the British School at Croissy-sur-Seine, near Paris, learn in a classic, old-world environment.

John Capperton

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Japanese Women Graduates Find Jobs Are Scarce

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Keiko Fukuzawa is one of the 11 statistical women university graduates to be hired this year by a first-rank company listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. In April, she became a cub reporter, a job desired by thousands of college graduates.

Miss Fukuzawa is not simply lucky: with a small staff of friends from Waseda University, she wrote and edited a book for 1983's graduating women titled "Our Job-Hunting Guidebook for College Grads." The edition was small, 1,500 copies, which have sold out, but the impact was large. Not only college girls bought the book but also company personnel managers and the Ministry of Labor.

As a result, Miss Fukuzawa has become a minor celebrity before becoming a newspaperwoman. She was interviewed by newspapers, a popular magazine and national television. Publishing companies have asked to issue the book under their name, but Miss Fukuzawa has turned them down. Her group "wants the independence, with no ties financially," she explained in an interview. She has also refused to appear on television shows because "they lead to misunderstandings." The college co-ed angle is meant to catch the eye, she said.

The story may be strange, funny, or interesting, but not serious," she insisted. Last autumn, the forecast for hiring March 1983 university graduates, men and women, in Japan's current sluggish economy was grim. A private research company offered these statistics: 1,734 top-level companies would hire about 63,000 "freshmen" a term for the new graduates, from a market of more than half a million. Only one in 11 women graduates would be hired, compared with one in four males. Girls completing four-year college would fare better: one in six would find work. The idea seems to be that the longer a woman is educated the less qualified she becomes for office work.

Based on their experience with young women employees, companies are reluctant to hire girls who will probably leave when they marry. Although many young women insist that they intend to follow a career, the majority admit that they will resign when they find a husband or become pregnant.

As one university co-ed remarked: "It is so much easier to settle one's life in marriage. In this society, a husband will feed you and look after you."

A report on women's careers issued by the prime minister's office in April showed that the salary earned by female employees was only 53.3 percent of that earned by men. Explaining the low wages, officials have said that many women were part-timers with a very short working life.

Faced with this situation and with a lack of specific information aimed at women, Miss Fukuzawa and her friends decided to get the facts. Their private Waseda University has a career-planning office for its 40,000 students, of whom 3,000 are women, but its job information is not realistic, according to Miss Fukuzawa.

"Japanese companies have a

doubt standard when they hire new employees," she said. "They have an official policy, which is mainly for the media, like Sony's stating it never considers personal connections while, in fact, it does. Then they have an actual policy of interviewing university seniors before the Oct. 1 beginning date and purusing those they want."

She added: "In November, with others, I was invited to a written test, which is typical *interview*, or a false front. The jobs were already filled."

Getting her job was a problem compounded by being editor of the guidebook. "I started my job late," she recalled. "I had as few connections and as much time for interviews, so I applied to fewer than 10 companies, which is low."

The Asahi newspaper hired her, she explained, because she had some journalistic skills acquired in interviewing women for the guidebook. She and her staff had interviewed 100 Waseda women graduates working for the major companies.

"They are not content," she said. "They are discriminated against by a different wage scale and training system than the men have. Many were thinking of quitting or transferring, but," she added, "some are happy and planning to stay."

The guidebook is a collection of articles and essays on what jobs are available for women, what methods companies use in recruiting, what professional life is like, how to handle interviews and what questions personnel people ask. (A common question concerns what the young woman will do about her job if she marries. Another wonders if the girl will live at home with her family, a condition preferred by many companies to encourage parental control.)

The style of the handbook is plain-speaking, practical, sensible and often witty. Its value lies in the facts that it gives about individual companies to which the girls gravitate — like Japan Air Lines, Suntory, Nissan, the media, banks, trading companies — in search of high wages and husbands.

Articulate, Miss Fukuzawa ex-

plains an independence uncommon in Japanese university girls. "It's hard to get comments from girls," she agreed. "They're defensive because if they talk they're considered aggressive and radical. It affects their job-hunting."

Keiko Fukuzawa is not entirely a feminist, however, for as she said: "I can't say what I'll do about my job if I marry. Newspaper work is really exhausting."

As a novice reporter, she received early training in an American high school in rural North Carolina sponsored by an international fellowship. "It changed my value system totally," she said. "Before, I never thought there were so many ways to see things."

After two years at Waseda, she majored in political science, she attended college in the United States for a year, first at Earlham College in Richmond, Ind., then at Georgetown University in Washington. In Washington, she worked for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a disarmament organization.

Because of her two years in the States, she graduated from Waseda at 24 rather than at 22 because most Japanese schools and universities do not grant academic credit for study abroad.

Before she returned to the United States, at Waseda she had edited the first volume of the job-hunting guidebook, which was her brainchild in 1980. "It didn't sell well," she said. "We had a deficit. Two years ago the media didn't pay so much attention as they do now for the 1982 edition. The situation has changed because many girls want jobs."

"Our students have no trouble getting jobs," said Fumi Takano, professor at Tsuda College, a prestigious four-year university for women in the suburbs of Tokyo. "About 85 to 90 percent of the girls already have found them," she said in December. "Tsuda's placement office starts work in April with each new senior class. At co-ed universities, the placement offices have connections for men, not for

girls. With boys it's the best of life-long employment."

Takano-sensei, or master teacher, is professor of American literature and American studies at Tsuda, also since 1980, president of International Federation of University Women, which has its headquarters in Geneva. Professor Takano, who is the first Japanese woman to be the president of an international organization, said that Japan's use of its university women productively in society is very low."

Even in the developing countries there are at least two or three women in the cabinet, Professor Takano said. "Japan has none. Having no women in decision-making positions makes a difference. Women ought to be visible."

"In the big companies there are very few women in high places," she said. "Women graduates want to marry and have children and maybe resume work later. Society should plan for what they can do later. We in women's organizations have been trying to get this idea over to the government. With our long life expectancy, now at 78, by the time a woman is 55, the children are in school. This what will she do? Change will be slow, but the situation is not entirely hopeless."

Agreeing with Professor Takano, one of her students, Yasko Ishii, a 21-year-old senior, who was recently hired by the Yomiuri newspaper for its advertising department. Although she hoped for a reporting job, out of the 2,523 university seniors who applied for ten only three women were selected, against 30 men.

Miss Ishii, an inveterate writer of letters-to-the-editor, was not dismayed, however. As she wrote in a letter that was later printed: "When I visited companies, I found that the number of situations for women for which opportunities decreased, but at the same time an increasing number of companies began employing women office graduates. No company sees that those women who marry live to leave the company anymore. Some hope that women graduates will work in lower positions for several years and then play a role as leaders of women employees. Qualifications and competence matter more than the name of the college. That matters most is the woman's ability and will."

Miss Ishii signed a contract with Yomiuri for "life-time employment." At the moment she is not planning on marriage and is considering study abroad in the future.

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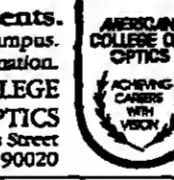
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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Computers Are Basic As a Teaching Tool In Some U.S. Schools

By Bruce Keppel

SAN FRANCISCO — In a classroom in Cupertino on the San Francisco Peninsula, a three-foot-tall robot named Topo lurched forward, turned and turned again, following instructions programmed into a computer by a grade-school student.

Cupertino sits in the heart of California's high-technology "Silicon Valley." The city's children are formally introduced to computers on entering kindergarten. Under a five-year-old program of computer-assisted education, pupils are expected to be "computer literate" by the sixth grade — that is, able to devise their own simple computer programs, such as the one guiding Topo, built by Androbot, Inc. in nearby Sunnyvale.

"Although he's fun, he's not a toy," said Harvey Barnett, a school principal. "Children need concrete representation," he said. "It's difficult for them to conceptualize. But when they control Topo through the computer, they can see the results immediately."

Topo probably represents just a footnote in the unfolding — but still embryonic — story of the computer as teacher. After all, even California, a major producer of computing equipment, can boast only about three computers per public school. Nationally, one computer exists for every 200 students, estimated David Mowatt, a University of Oregon professor, president of the International Council for Computers in Education and editor of Computing Teacher Magazine. But, he added, within 10 years that ratio is likely to shrink to "something more like one computer to every four students."

"What is happening," Mr. Mowatt said in an interview, "is that there is a tremendous awareness by schools that computers have a large potential, in education, as something that could help teach."

In Ann Arbor, at the University of Michigan's Center for Research on Learning and Teaching, James Kulik, a researcher, said that formally controlled studies demonstrated that "kids typically did better on examinations when they had computer-assisted instruction" — about 10 percentage points better.

"They also developed positive attitudes toward computers and showed more positive attitudes toward school work," Mr. Kulik said.

A review of recent studies of computer use in grades six through 12 showed "a time trend," he said.

"The older studies [reviewed] were not reporting as strong results as the more recent studies," Mr. Kulik said. "In other words, people are using the computer more effectively than in the early years."

But the review pointed up current shortcomings, he said, espe-

cially the limitations of available computer programming for teaching and the inadequacy of teacher training. Much of what now is taught comes down to computer-familiarization courses. Using computers as educational aids is a sport rather than widespread," Mr. Kulik said. "Teaching on computers is quite a small-scale thing at this point, but in a very few years that will likely change very rapidly."

Cupertino's computer coordinator, Bobby Goodson, who heads a statewide association of computer teachers (whose number has tripled in three years) said: "The question now isn't whether to use computers but how to do it."

According to Carolyn Stouffer of Apple Educational Foundation, an arm of the computer manufacturer, computers can individualize instruction and they can react precisely and immediately to a student's performance. "The sound and graphics — the visual stimulus — help motivate students," she said, "and it is less intimidating than a teacher. Kids feel comfortable with a computer."

Apple Computer announced earlier in January its intention to provide a computer to every California school that requested one — potentially a 10,000-computer commitment. That order followed last year's enactment by the California Legislature of a 25-percent tax credit for donated computer equipment. Similar federal legislation has been introduced by Congress.

Meanwhile, Hewlett-Packard, also based on the San Francisco Peninsula, recently put \$50,000 worth of computer equipment into a Poway High School in San Diego County under that country's "adopt-a-school" program started last year in an effort to overcome budget cutbacks. Poway got 10 computers and accessories to equip a classroom with the latest in computing hardware. "If industries are going to survive in terms of getting the kind of personnel they will require, the schools will have to produce them, and industry will have to put something back into the schools as well," said Joe Costa, a Hewlett-Packard executive.

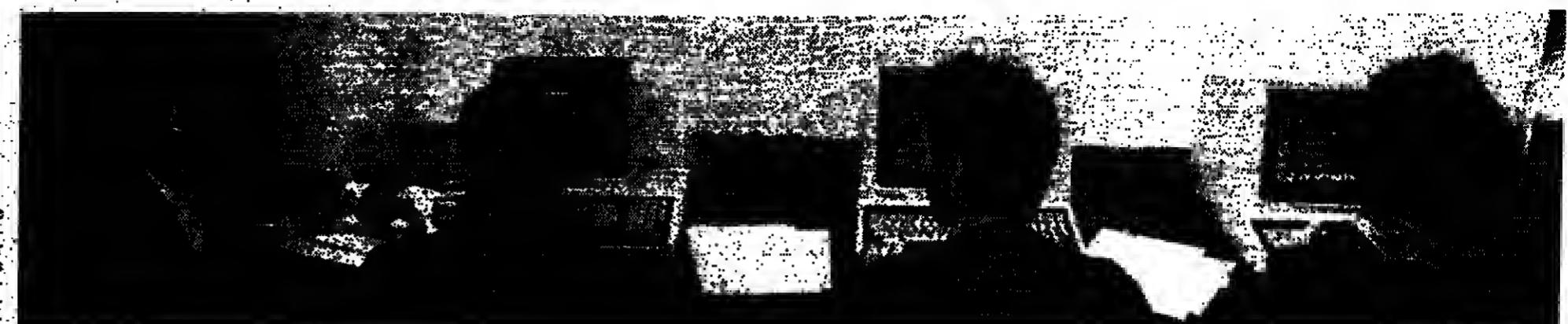
Nonetheless, as 1983 opened, only 274,000 microcomputers were in the nation's schools. Still, this was double the number of a year ago, and International Data Corp. of Framingham, Massachusetts, estimates that the number will approach one million by 1986.

Not surprisingly, basic questions remain concerning the computer's effectiveness as a teaching device. What to teach, how to teach it, when to introduce computer instruction — and how to finance it? While schools are beginning to get microcomputers, they lack trained instructors, instruction time for teachers, adequate software, and, not least, funds to buy what is available.

Software, teachers complain, tends to be heavily oriented to mathematics and workbook-like drills, offering little to extend a student's analytical or problem-solving capacity. "About 85 percent of what is going on now in schools is drill and practice in math," said Twila Slesnick, director of computer studies at the University of California's Lawrence Hall of Science in Berkeley. "You could do the same thing with a math workbook and save a lot of money."

"They're not very imaginative," said Kenneth Komasaki, who directs a project evaluating classroom computer programs at the State University of New York, Stony Brook. "You can push the buttons and guess your way through most of them."

But schools are under pressure from parents and school boards to begin computer instruction, and



Students at the American College in Paris working at video display terminals.

John Copawan/Hast



that pressure is bound to grow. After all, computers figure with increasing prominence in contemporary life, from market checkout stands to doctors' offices, and this means that a rapidly growing number of schools to equal access to computers for all students is creating a "student body" of computer "haves" and computer "have-nots," Mr. Wiley noted.

"You don't see computers in the less-advantaged home," Mr. Wiley said. "Unless we can provide computer exposure to all, there is a potential for a wider gap in computer understanding."

"We are rapidly approaching the point where new students may have more exposure to computing than the faculty itself," said Sam

Wiley of California State University, Dominguez Hills, who is studying the place of computers on campus. More ominously, the inability of schools to equalize access to computers for all students is creating a "student body" of computer "haves" and computer "have-nots," Mr. Wiley noted.

"You don't see computers in the less-advantaged home," Mr. Wiley said. "Unless we can provide computer exposure to all, there is a potential for a wider gap in computer understanding."

"I don't want to start with reading and writing programs," Mrs. Bansal said. "I only want to start with the fundamental aspects that will motivate people. They should be shown how literacy can help with their social and economic conditions."

Apart from motivating people to learn, the other two major problems that could prevent government from meeting its adult-education targets by 1990 are inadequate funding and not enough good teachers.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION**Views Are Changing on Benefits, Disadvantages of Bilingual Education**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Children of international bankers, business men and bureaucrats, not to mention diplomats, often change schools — and countries — every few years according to their parents' overseas assignments. Some pick up languages quickly from servants at home or playmates at school and drop them equally quickly when they move on. Others stay within their maternal tongue by enrolling in "international" schools where their language is the medium of instruction. And many become bilingual — at least — or multilingual.

Until the 1960s, many educators warned that bilingualism in a child could slow language development, lower educational achievement and have negative effects on intelligence. Many of the studies, however, were based on children whose parents were struggling to master the language of a new country. "More recently," says Francois

Grosjean, a psychology professor

at Northeastern University in Boston and author of "Life With Two Languages" (Harvard University Press, 1982), "researchers have found that bilingualism is, after all, a great asset to the child."

Wallace Lambert, a McGill Uni-

versity psychology professor who has studied bilingual and trilingual (French, English, Hebrew) schools in Canada, is even more enthusiastic about the enrichment possibilities of bilingual education. "There is profit all the way down the line and no place down the line that I see any drawbacks," he said, calling bilingualism "IQ enhancement."

"Bilingualism doesn't have a negative impact on cognitive development," said Rosemary C. Salomone, associate professor at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. "But it affects how a person views the world — a bilingual person is more receptive to different kinds of people and the differences in people."

the child to "switch sets" — jump from one idea to another — enhancing brainstorming abilities — a mature and rare social perspective that many monolingual adults can never understand and a mutual strengthening of the vocabularies of the languages spoken.

if that language has been forgotten in the meantime."

Children can become bilingual

at any age, Professor Grosjean said, adding that whether or not they remain bilingual depends less on when they learned the second language (at what age and whether simultaneously or successively with the mother tongue) than whether the language continues to be used at home or at school. Professor Lambert's studies indicate that immersion programs are effective for older youngsters, but Prof. Salomone believes that entering a bilingual education beyond the early grades is difficult for a child.

American parents, Professor

Lambert said, generally risk less academically than other nationalities because American schools are often less structured than, say, the French. A French, German or Japanese elementary or secondary student abroad might be unable to compete with peers when returning

to the home country. Professor Lambert's own children lost a year in their French secondary school in Montreal when their father spent a year at Stanford University.

Parents must not always make a trade-off between academic achievement and bilingualism, but they need to know what to look for when choosing schools they hope will lead to bilingualism.

Professor Salomone suggested

that parents ask how much of the curriculum was devoted to the second language, whether the teachers

were native speakers and the materials culturally relevant, what methodology the school followed and in what languages the subjects were taught.

She suggested that mathematics

might be taught in the language of the child's home country. "If you are going to move around a lot, make sure the approach is the same," she advised.

— NANCY BETH JACKSON

Despite Decades of Effort, Gaelic Is Losing Out to English in Ireland

By Sean O'Rourke

DUBLIN — The Irish language is the object of enormous good will among the Irish people. Surveys have proved as much repeatedly. Yet, the Republic's *Bord Na Gaeilge*, the Irish Language Board, admitted last month: "The present situation of Irish as a community language is a precarious one, and the situation is worsening rapidly."

This is in spite of the obligation on every child for the last century to study Irish at school: perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the system's weakness has been the inability of Ireland's four most recent education ministers to converse in their native language.

Between 25 and 30 percent of the population claim to know Irish reasonably well and another 30 to 40 percent say they have some knowledge of it. But a mere four percent actually use it extensively in daily life. A quarter of these native speakers live in *aileach* areas, mainly in Western Ireland where Irish is the norm.

However, even there the language is under siege, as the linguistic effects of industrialization, minimal television in Irish and the in-

flux of non-native residents threaten to make English dominant by the end of the century. Elsewhere, genuine bilingualism, with people switching freely from one language to another, is rare.

A newly published action plan to help make the country bilingual argues that unsuccessful past policies placed the main burden of restoring Irish on the educational sector. By far, the greatest complaint from enthusiasts concerns the lack of opportunities to use and develop Irish in the structures of society.

In turn, teachers have difficulty motivating pupils to study a language many of them perceive as irrelevant. The value of a separate Irish identity and culture is not always a convincing argument in the world of unemployment, new technology and Irish integration in the European Community. The action plan wants an Irish-medium television service by 1987 and the establishment of Irish-language centers in urban areas where people could do everyday business.

The basic educational aim of the language board's new plan is to place more emphasis on developing ability in spoken Irish. An identical proposal was included in another plan almost 20 years ago.

As *Caran O'Caoighigh*, professor of Irish in the country's foremost teacher training college, St. Pat's Dublin, said: "The unfortunate reality is that one can get a high grade on the basis of knowing texts rather than spoken Irish. Some students we meet in first year are shocked, they've never been

talked to or lectured to through the

medium of Irish."

John Fingleton, a bright 17-year-old facing his final second-level examinations in the Midland town of Portlaoise next month, said: "I've done French for five years and I know nearly as much of it as I do of Irish after 13 years. I can speak reasonable Irish, but that's because I went to the Gaeltacht one summer, I like it, I'm realistic about it but most of the course goes above the heads of pupils and they just see it as a burden."

Change may be at hand. The Irish Language Teachers Association is hopeful that new methods piloted on 1,000 pupils in 33 schools will herald the first major syllabus revision for 30 years in secondary schools.

The new course has been devised by teachers, among them Treasa Ni Chionnghail, who is delighted with the response of her pupils at St. Michael's College for Boys in a fashionable Dublin suburb.

She said: "They love it. We use a communicative approach, with the emphasis on the student and learning rather than on the teacher and teaching. Before they were resentful, but now they don't make an issue of the motive because they're speaking and achieving."

The action plan envisages a new syllabus for the teaching of Irish between the ages of 4 and 15. In primary schools, the Irish-language syllabus has, in fact, been much more child-centered since the introduction of second-level education.

Even though it is obligatory for first- and second-level students to take classes in the language, "compulsory Irish" as a contentious issue is nothing to what it was a decade ago, when the government ended the requirement that it be one of the five subjects necessary to pass the vital leaving certificate at the end of second-level education.

Instead, it doubled the value of Irish in the grants system for universities and other third-level institutions. Irish was also abolished as

a requirement for civil-service entry: bonuses were offered to those

who had it.

Comprehensive research into the

effects of these changes has not

been carried out. Unquestionably,

they softened the unfavorable

and even bitter attitudes toward Irish

but many enthusiasts say they had a devastating effect on the morale of people trying to promote the language. In the eyes of the state, the argument goes, Irish was no longer important.

One clear effect has been an in-

crease in the proportion of students

either failing or not taking

Irish in the school-leaving certifi-

cation. Through the 1970s, this

trebled to 20 percent and, accord-

ing to Padraig Ó Riagain, director

of the Linguistics Institute of Ire-

land, "It may well be that a major

problem of the 1980s will not be

the standards achieved by those

studying Irish at post-primary level

but rather the large proportion

who do not take the subject [in ex-

amination] or make only a token

show of class time."

On present trends, that figure

could be as high as 60 percent by

1988. But Mr. Ó Riagain warned

against reading too much into sim-

ple projections. Besides, the trends

occurred against the background of

a burgeoning school population,

with the numbers taking the leav-

ing certificate examinations in-

creasing threefold since the mid-

1960s. So there has been an abso-

lute increase in the study and

knowledge of Irish.

Some of the schools have be-

come centers of Irish cultural ac-

tivities such as traditional music and

dancing. They also provide classes

in Irish for parents who want to

help their children.

Mr. Ó Riagain said:

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Entrance to University In U.S. Tougher; Trend Expected to Continue

WASHINGTON — Beginning in 1987, it's going to be tougher to get into the University of Utah.

Under a new policy, the university will deny admission to all high school graduates who do not meet tough new standards in mathematics, English, science and a foreign language. "The time has come for colleges to adopt more rigorous standards and higher expectations for their students," said David P. Gardner, the president.

Utah is not alone.

At least a dozen other state university systems have recently toughened their entrance requirements, and 15 more are reportedly considering such moves.

From the University of Connecticut to the University of California, four-year public universities are requiring students they admit to have higher grades and better test scores. They are asking for more academically oriented courses and accepting fewer students who require remedial work.

Educators and politicians cite several reasons for the growing selectivity of public universities. Among them are the following:

- Reduced state appropriations are forcing universities to decrease the number of students they can serve.

- The poor job market is causing students who might otherwise seek employment to remain in school.

- State legislators are becoming irritated at the number of remedial courses offered by colleges, prompting the institutions to raise standards.

- Cutbacks in federal and state tuition assistance programs are causing middle- and upper-middle-class students who might normally have attended private colleges and universities to look more seriously at less expensive state institutions.

Above all, a subtle shift has occurred in the priorities of American colleges and universities. After two decades in which the emphasis was placed on broadening access to higher education for minority and disadvantaged students, the focus has now shifted to the bolstering of academic quality.

The shift was symbolized by the recent report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education, a bipartisan group named by Secretary of Education T. H. Bell to examine the state of American education. It called on four-year colleges to raise their admissions requirements in order to "help students do their best educationally in an environment that supports learning and authentic accomplishment."

Up through the immediate post-war period, a college education in the United States was largely limited to the well-to-do. This began to change with the GI Bill, which put a college degree within the reach of hundreds of thousands of veterans and led to a major expansion of the public university system.

Beginning with the Great Society program of the Johnson Administration, access to higher education was extended even further. Congress began developing grant and loan programs for disadvantaged students. By the early 1970's at least half of all high school gradu-

ates were going on to some form of post-high school education.

American universities for the most part remain committed to the social goal that every student able to do college work should have a crack at a college education and that socio-economic, racial and other diversity is important to the well-being of an institution. Harvard and other highly selective universities go to great lengths to recruit able minority students in order to avoid being accused of "elitism" in any sense other than intellectual.

In this sense the debate as it is often framed in Europe — should colleges serve a small elite or should they open their doors to "the people" — does not go on in the United States.

What has happened is that economics and other practical exigencies have impacted on social idealism. The cost of a college education has been rising — count on spending at least \$12,500 for a year at an Ivy League school and at least half that at most public universities — while federal grants and loans have become scarcer and scarcer. In contrast to the situation in the 1960's, middle income students are now competing with their disadvantaged counterparts for financial assistance.

The situation is exacerbated by demographics. Because of the declining birth rate, the number of 18-year-olds is going down. By the end of the decade there will be 25 percent fewer students in the traditional college-going cohort.

Sensing that the maintenance of quality will be the key to surviving the demographic crunch, colleges in both the private and public sectors have begun to reduce their size, raise their standards and devote a higher and higher percentage of their scholarship funds not to students with the most financial need but to those who have shown the most academic potential. Since the statistical correlations between test scores and socio-economic status tend to be rather high, it is not surprising that the majority of such "merit" or "no-need" scholarships now go to students with the most financial need.

The unrest in French universities this spring is due to student disapproval of two separate but similar programs which they claim would increase the national government's control over higher education, reduce their freedom in choosing educational specialties and thus prevent them from pursuing the job and career of their choice.

One consequence of these trends is that middle-class students who in the past would have headed for private institutions are instead enrolling in the best public universities. Maureen Sweeney, 20, a resident of Middletown, N.Y., was accepted at Boston College and offered a scholarship at Tufts University but decided instead to enroll in the State University of New York at Albany. "For \$7,000, a year difference, I think I did the right thing," she commented.

Many college officials welcome these trends as a positive affirmation of the importance of educational quality after two decades in which the emphasis was on another goal: the broadening of access. Other words about the social consequences:

"What we may lose tragically, is the bottom end of the economic scale," said Robert S. McGee, director of admissions at Indiana University.

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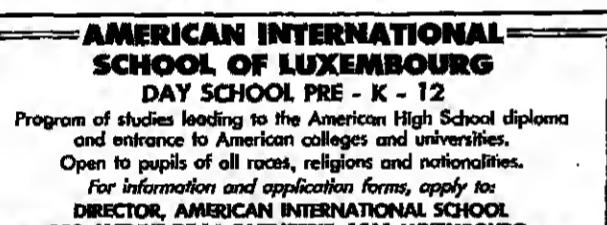
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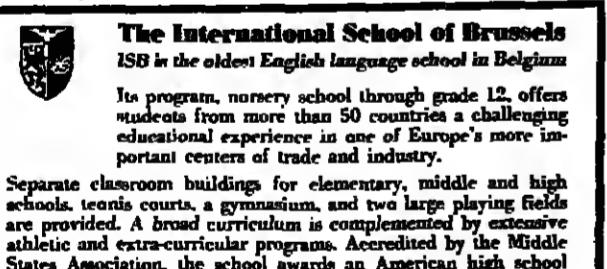


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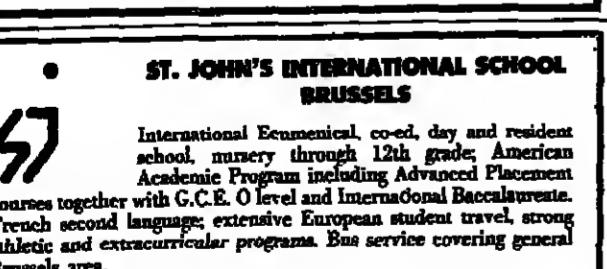
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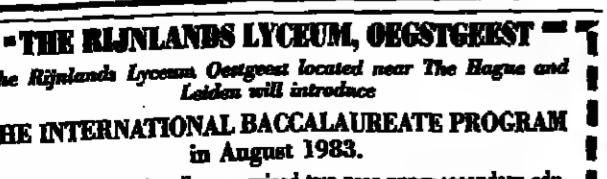
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Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

Stock Div. Yld. P/E Nod High Low Quot. Close																		Chg's																					
Sta.		Close Prev		12 Month		Sis.		Close Prev		Chg's		Close Prev		Sis.		Close Prev		Chg's																					
48	30%	RCA	.06	4	5.9	1	6.6	5.0	6.6	-1	11%	6% SimpP	.90	14	123	11	10%	10%	14%	11	8	1544	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
28	16%	RCA	.24	2	2.2	1	2.4	2.0	2.4	-1	22%	11% Simpson	.10e	5	61	51	5%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%					
71	22%	RCA	.24	11	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	-1	20%	12% SmithA	.40	12	12	9.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5						
15%	5%	RLC	.17	20	15.4	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	-1	12%	12% SmithB	.240	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12							
16%	1%	RTE	.58	59	1.3	21	18.6	15.9	15.9	-1	12%	12% SmithC	.24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12							
23%	1%	RDXP	.84	40	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithD	.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4							
14%	4%	Rented	.10	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	-1	12%	12% SmithE	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2								
27%	10%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithF	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
10%	1%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithG	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithH	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithI	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithJ	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithK	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithL	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithM	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithN	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithO	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
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15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithQ	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithR	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithS	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithT	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithU	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithV	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithW	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithX	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithY	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithZ	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithAA	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithBB	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithCC	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithDD	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithEE	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithFF	.140	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
15%	5%	Rexnord	.84	42	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1	12%	12% SmithGG	.140	2</																									

B F C E

1982 results

231308
1982

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1981

159708
1980

139377
1979

116047
1978

At their Annual General Meeting held on 27th April 1983 under the chairmanship of Mr. Michel Freyche, Chairman of the Bank, who was assisted by Mr. Albert Bouvier, General Manager, the shareholders of the BFCE received the report of the Board of Directors and those of the Auditors and then approved the balance sheet and accounts as at 31st December 1982 and the distribution of the profits for the year.

- The balance-sheet total for France and foreign branches rose from F 188.8 to 231.3 billion, thus recording an increase of 22.5% over 1981.
 - Interbank lending and advances to customers totalled F 67.5 billion; approximately half of the substantial increase of F 16.3 billion in this item occurred in foreign currency operations transacted in France or by foreign branches.
 - Short, medium and long-term export finance requiring BFCE intervention came to F 144.8 billion, an increase of 18.2%.
- The gross profit from banking operations totalled F 1,559 million: the increase of 17% was less than that

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE
DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR**

COMMERCE EXTE

recorded in 1981, primarily on account of the persistent adverse differential between bank base rate and money market

- After depreciation and the allocation of further large sums to provisions for credit risks, which were justified yet again by the deterioration in the financial situation of corporate or sovereign borrowers, net profits for 1982

came to F 50,936,000, compared with F 56,539,000 in 1981, and were due in almost equal proportions to business in France and that of the foreign branches.

- The allocation of the profits included the distribution of a dividend unchanged from the previous year, namely 7.5% plus tax credit; in addition, a total of F 10.8 million was credited to the Legal Reserve and the General Reserve.

- Taking account of this distribution and the increase in the capital from F 300 to 660 million, the Bank's total own funds and long-term resources now stand at F 2,634 million, compared with F 2,221 million at the end of the previous financial year.

Election Rate Notes

Closing prices, May 1

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Leutwiler Outlines Conditions For Future BIS Bridging Loans

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Bank for International Settlements, said Thursday that he does not exclude the possibility that the bank will grant bridging loans in future if it can be sure it will be repaid on time.

Earlier this week West European central bankers attending the international monetary conference in Brussels said that the BIS will grant no more bridging loans after making six such operations in the last 10 months.

Mr. Leutwiler said that central banks may be ready to pre-finance central bank credits. "What I do absolutely exclude is a simple rollover of BIS credits for an unlimited period of time," he said.

Satellite Deal Reached With Bonn

BONN (Reuters) — The West German government announced an agreement Thursday with an electronics consortium lead by Siemens to construct a 1-billion-Deutsche-mark (\$405-million) satellite communications system.

Christian Schwarz-Schilling, the post and telecommunications minister, said that he hoped the system of three satellites serviced by 32 ground stations would be in full operation in 1987. The system is designed to improve both data and business communications and television and private video transmission.

Harvester Reports Loss Narrows

CHICAGO (Reuters) — International Harvester's operating loss for the second quarter, which ended April 30, narrowed to \$34.1 million from \$172.2 million in the 1982 period, the farm equipment maker said Thursday.

For the six-month period, its operating loss was reduced to \$249.6 million from \$448 million in the year-ago period. The company, hard hit by weak product demand and a heavy debt burden, said that through the first half of fiscal 1983 its share of the agricultural equipment market is about even with the comparable period last year.

Egypt Raises Price of Top Blends

CAIRO (Combined Dispatches) — Egypt is raising the price of two of its top oil blends by 25 cents a barrel, the second increase in two months. "The market is better for Egyptian oil," an official said Thursday. "Demand for our oil has risen."

The Egyptian General Petroleum Corp. said Wednesday that starting June 1 the price of the highest-grade Gulf of Suez blend would be \$27.75 a barrel, and the price for the second best Belayim mix would be \$26. Last month, the prices were also raised by 25 cents.

Euro-clear's Turnover Up 110%

LONDON (IHT) — Euro-clear, the larger of two clearing systems for internationally traded securities, reported Thursday that its turnover in the year ended last Nov. 30 rose 110 percent from a year earlier to £509 billion.

Ian Steers, company chairman, cited last year's surge in Eurobond issues, an increase in securities held on deposit, new services and the decline of the Belgian franc against the dollar. The Brussels-based system had agreed in February to make up short-term credit lines to Brazilian

Bieber Elected UAW President

DALLAS (NYT) — Owen F. Bieber was elected without opposition Wednesday as the sixth president of the United Automobile Workers by 2,500 delegates at the union's convention here.

Mr. Bieber, a vice president of the 1.1 million-member union, will succeed Douglas A. Fraser, 66, who is retiring as the result of a UAW rule barring anyone over 65 from seeking union office.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE ISSUE 9% 1977/1995 OF U.S.\$ 50,000,000.- MADE BY THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ANNOUNCES THAT THE ANNUAL INSTALLMENT OF BONDS AMOUNTING TO U.S.\$ 1,750,000 HAS BEEN PURCHASED FOR REDEMPTION ON JUNE 13, 1983.

AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION AFTER 15 JUNE 1983:
U.S.\$ 39,500,000.-

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

May 19, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are quoted in issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate the frequency of quotations supplied for the HFT: (—) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regular;

(d) distributor; (b) manager; (r) regular;

(a) Al-Mal Management Co. S.A. — (m) Al-Mal Trust SF 12,935

(b) Bank Julius Baer & Co Ltd SF 6,725

(c) Boerhaave SF 79,725

(d) C. Gobbi SF 75,750

(e) C. Gobbi Fund SF 55,000

(f) D. Stockmar SF 1,202,000

(g) D. Stockmar Fund SF 192,000

(h) D. Stockmar Swiss R Fund SF 211,000

(i) D. Stockmar Fund NV SF 1,167,6

(j) D. Stockmar Fund SF 1,167,6

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt DM 39,42

(b) D. Unifunds DM 18,71

(c) D. Unifunds DM 12,42

Other Funds

(a) Aktiobank Investment Fund SA 8 19,87

(b) Aktiobank Fund SA 9,73

(c) Aktiobank Berlin Fund SA 1,100

(d) Aktiobank Growth Fund SA 1,100

(e) Aktiobank Fund SA 1,100

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Japan's MITI Smooths the Bumps For Both Old and New Industries

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The rapid strides made by Japan in such high technology fields as computers and semiconductors are generally viewed as the best examples of the "payoff" from a Japanese industrial policy that emphasizes cooperation between business and government.

But perhaps the biggest achievement of Japanese industrial policy has been maintaining the country's employment rate at less than 3 percent, the lowest of any major closed country.

"The most impressive thing about Japan's industrial policy is the way they manage the rational instrument of their declining industries with a minimum of social gain and political obstruction," said Frank A. Wei, a former deputy secretary of the Commerce Department.

The key government player in his process is the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The agency directs the orderly decline of ailing industries and nurtures up-and-coming industries. In doing so, Japan and its trade ministry has been criticized abroad for employing anti-competitive practices.

In the past, Japan has pursued the orderly decline of ailing industries comparatively well in such fields as coal, textiles and shipbuilding. For example, during the late 1950s before the switchover to oil, the coal mining industry employed more than 200,000 persons in the southern island of Kyushu. Now the number of coal mining jobs has been cut to about 7,000 through retraining and attrition, and Kyushu is the home of semiconductor factories and other high-technology operations.

Japan again is faced with the problem of paring several declining industries. These are mainly businesses that have lost their competitiveness because of high energy costs in Japan or lower labor costs in newly industrializing countries.

The petrochemical industry is one such field, and the 12 main producers have recently reached an agreement for reducing capacity by 35 percent by early 1985.

The petrochemical accord illustrates how agreements for allocating sacrifice among the companies in an industry are put together by MITI. The Japanese industry has a surplus of plant capacity for making ethylene, a chemical feedstock used in adhesives and plastics. Japan suffers from a big cost disadvantage in ethylene, compared with U.S. and Canadian producers.

Last summer, at MITI's behest, a committee representing the main

ethylene producers began to discuss the problem. Seven groups were assigned to study the related problems and market projections in ethylene sales.

These sessions, held until the end of last year, were not antitrust violations in Japan because their stated purpose was to "advise" the trade ministry, not make policy. But the policy that resulted was essentially the collective recommendation of the industry groups, according to the participants.

The cutbacks in capacity have not begun yet. That awaits the parliament's approval of a "coordination clause" in the antimonopoly law, permitting cartels and joint ventures to rationalize the industry. That approval is expected shortly.

"These tie-ups must increase the economic viability of the industry — that is the guiding principle," said Toshihiko Tanabe, the head of MITI's industrial structure division, "and no import restrictions must be added as part of the adjustment program."

According to the voluntary agreement, 12 ethylene producers and 6 ethylene derivative producers will be grouped into three consortia, each of which will be required to trim production capacity by 36 percent.

The companies apparently have not yet drawn up precise plans on which plants to scrap or how many workers to displace. They say they intend to avoid layoffs, mainly by transferring workers.

"You can't fire employees just because you are going to lose money for a few years," said Tadashi Oshimura, senior managing director of Mitsui Petrochemical Industries. "The costs in the short run are outweighed by the benefits in the long run of workers' loyalty and dedication to the company. I think it is one of the keys to the prosperity of the Japanese economy."

On the other side of the ledger are cooperation agreements to aid growth industries.

A ministry-orchestrated project began in the mid-1970s to conduct research on sophisticated semiconductors, called very large-scale integrated circuits, is viewed as the most successful example of Japanese industrial policy in high technology.

The integrated circuits project also illustrates what the U.S. government finds "objectionable" in Japan's industrial policy, according to Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary for international trade in the U.S. Commerce Department.

In the project, five major semiconductor companies — NEC, Hitachi, Toshiba, Mitsubishi Electric and Fujitsu — conducted coopera-

tive research under the ministry's aegis from 1976 to 1980.

The payoff for the Japanese industry seems to have been considerable. The work yielded more than 1,000 patents spanning a wide range of semiconductor technologies. Many industry analysts have said that the project enabled Japan to attain leadership, with two-thirds of the world market, in one key product, the 64K RAM, or random access memory, a chip that stores data.

Japanese executives note that the integrated circuit project helped with the development of fundamental technologies in design and manufacturing. But for mass production many adjustments were required, which were made on a company-by-company basis. And, they note, more efficient mass production is their advantage over U.S. producers of 64K RAMs.

Nonetheless, it is the integrated circuit-type coordinated research focusing on a particular product area that Japan's critics call industrial "targeting." Because its effect can be to nurture a new industry that can take over markets abroad, targeting is an unfair trade practice, they say.

International trade agreements prohibit government subsidies for exports of developed countries. But the so-called targeting is difficult to measure, and by measures that do exist Japan hardly appears to be an offender.

For instance, the U.S. government contributes 47 percent of all money the ministry spends, according to foreign critics, its role in reducing the risk in industries whose development it marks as a national priority. Once the ministry is involved, they say, bank loans and other essential services are more readily provided by the Japanese corporate community to companies in the chosen industry.

"Because the Japanese government has played that role is one of the main reasons our industrial policy has been successful," said Etsuko Sakakibara, a senior Finance Ministry official. "And as far as I'm concerned, there is nothing to be criticized in that."

This is the second of two articles on MITI and Japan's industrial policy.

Shell Had 18.5% Rise Of U.S. Flour Sale In Profits

The Associated Press

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group reported Thursday that first quarter group profits increased 18.5 percent, to \$508 million (\$372 million), from the year earlier level.

The group called the results "satisfactory in the current circumstances, noting that its Shell Oil subsidiary in the United States reported a 15-percent drop in earnings during the quarter.

The oil company, in which Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. holds a 60-percent interest and Shell Transport and Trading Co. of Britain holds a 40-percent share, said the marked improvement in earnings was largely attributable to the manufacturing, marine and marketing sector.

It said exploration and production earnings also increased and the chemical segment reported a small profit. The increase in profits was also aided by the fall in the value of the British pound.

Coal results deteriorated to a near-break-even level while the metals segment incurred heavier losses.

During the first quarter, demand for oil dropped partly because of milder weather. "As a result of this situation and the very competitive market conditions, there was a continued downward pressure on crude oil and oil products prices," the company said.

It touted "initial support" for the March 14 agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to increase the base price of crude to \$29 a barrel and to set a 17.5 million barrel a day production ceiling.

■ Philips' Profit Rises

Philips of the Netherlands reported Thursday that announced sales in the first quarter grew three percent from the first quarter 1982 level, while net profit rose five percent to 122 million guilders (\$44.12 million), Reuters reported from Eindhoven, Netherlands.

The electronics company said that the results were in line with expectations for the year as a whole, when sales volume is expected to grow at between four and five percent while results will gradually improve.

For the whole of 1982 net profit was 433 million guilders on sales of 42.99 billion guilders.

Trading profit in first quarter fell from 361 million guilders in the corresponding 1982 level to 487 million guilders.

But profit after tax was 8 percent higher than in 1982 first quarter as the result of a continuing drop in financing charges, Philips said.

The community was rebuked earlier this month both by the United States and Arthur Dunkel, the GATT director general, for claiming that the panel vindicated

GATT Sets Probe Of U.S. Flour Sale

By Brij Khindaria
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — GATT, the world trade organization, has decided to investigate the U.S. sales of a million metric tons of wheat flour to Egypt to determine whether they violate the organization's antisubsidy rules.

The community argued that the panel failed to find "displacement" of U.S. exports by community exports demonstrates their legality under the code. But other committee members refused to accept an EC move to approve the report in its present form.

A special panel will be appointed soon to look into the European Community complaint that the United States is unfairly using economic muscle to grab Egypt's large market, which the community claims has long been its own preserve.

In overruling U.S. objections to the investigation, the governing committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade antisubsidy code agreed Wednesday that there is enough evidence against the United States to require proof of why the sales do not violate GATT rules. The rules in question are code provisions banning export subsidies that deprive foreign competitors of markets, resulting in disproportionately large market share or that unduly disrupt normal trade flows.

The European Community has charged that not only are U.S. sales at much lower prices than previously made but that the contract also obliges Egypt not to buy from anyone else.

The community's complaint countered an earlier U.S. complaint to the same committee charging that the European Community unfairly subsidizes nearly four million tons of wheat-flour sales every year. A separate panel has already investigated this complaint but failed to reach a clear conclusion on whether the community has set a "more than equitable share of the world [wheat-flour] market."

Rejecting the panel's report, the United States insisted that its complaint should either be investigated again or the entire antisubsidy code be re-examined to see what constitutes a more-than-equitable market share in GATT terms and what exceptions are allowed.

Jane Bradlee, assistant general council at the U.S. Trade Representative's Office, told the committee that the panel had failed to investigate the crucial issue of when subsidized exports are illegal under the code.

The current U.S. attack against the way this new code is being applied is the fiercest since the code entered into force last year. The complaint is also the first investigated under the code.

The community was rebuked earlier this month both by the United States and Arthur Dunkel, the GATT director general, for claiming that the panel vindicated

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Emirates Report

A Budget Deficit

Reuters

ABU DHABI — A sharp drop in oil revenue because of weak world demand pushed the budget of the United Arab Emirates into deficit last year, the central bank said Thursday in a preliminary report.

The seven-emirate federation

had a budget deficit of 2.3 billion dirhams (\$624.8 million) after a surplus of 5.7 billion in 1981.

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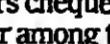
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Dividends paid	44.72	36.00
Personnel on December 31st	11,047	11,940

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SPORTS

76ers Reach NBA Finals

Bucks Eliminated Spurs Narrow Gap

By David DuPrez
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Angered at themselves for letting the series go on as long as it did, the Philadelphia 76ers let loose all their might against the Milwaukee Bucks Wednesday night.

The result was a convincing 115-103 victory at the Spectrum that sent the 76ers to the National Basketball Association championship finals for the third time in the last four seasons and the fourth time in the last seven. The last time the 76ers won the world title was in 1967.

The 76ers were dominant inside, outside and all over Wednesday night. Andrew Toney had 30 points, Moses Malone 28 and 17 rebounds and Julius Erving 26 points, as the 76ers eliminated the Bucks, four games to one, in their best-of-seven Eastern Conference championship series.

They will now face the winner of the Los Angeles Lakers-San Antonio Spurs series for the NBA championship.

"The 76ers are the best team I've seen in 10 years, no question," said the Bucks' coach, Don Nelson. "They should be the next world champions. I can't see any team touching them. They just have everything."

"We couldn't have done any better than we did. We had to play over our capabilities to just compete with them and they could play mediocre and still be in the game."

While the first four games of the series were defensive battles with the tempo dictated by the Bucks, Milwaukee decided to run with the 76ers Wednesday night.

"It still was not enough."

Malone, who was not double-teamed much Wednesday because the 76ers were running so well and because Toney was so deadly from outside, said he did not want that to be a close game. "He was more aggressive and looking to run all the time," he said. "Milwaukee made it easier by running with us."

Toney made his first five shots and had 20 points in the first half, but the Bucks always managed to find a way to stay within striking distance. They trailed by seven early in the game but cut the lead to two by the end of the period behind Marques Johnson's nine first-quarter points. They led by two points once in the second period, after a 22-foot jump shot by junior Bridgeman (20 points) and a 16-footer by Bob Lanier, but that was the only time they led.

The 76ers quickly regained the lead on baskets by reserves Cliff Richardson and Clemon Johnson.

The Bucks trailed by only a point late in the half, but Toney scored on a length-of-the-floor drive and Erving on a fast break for a 59-54 halftime lead.

Marques Johnson (21 points) and Lanier (14) led a rally that got the Bucks within a point early in the third period. The 76ers responded with a 13-2 spurt, six of the points by Erving, all on the fast break, to increase the advantage to 12 points.

Charlie Cross, the 5-foot-8 hero of Milwaukee's only victory of the series, scored eight points in the next four minutes and the Bucks reduced the margin to 81-76. But Maurice Cheeks made a free throw and then Richardson scored after Johnson was called for a traveling violation.

Richardson stole a pass from Sidney Moncrief and fed Cheeks for a fast break. Johnson missed two free throws for the Bucks and then Malone scored with an offensive rebound for another 12-point Philadelphia lead and this time the Bucks could not recover.

"We let the game get out of control in the second half when we let them get their fast break going," said Moncrief, who fouled out midway through the fourth period.

By Randy Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — With the San Antonio Spurs at the end of the plank, the Los Angeles Lakers failed to push. As a result, they lost, 117-112, in Game 5 of their best-of-seven series for the Western Conference championship in the National Basketball Association playoffs.

It was the second time in three games during this series that the Lakers have lost to the Spurs at the Forum. The Lakers still lead the series, three games to two, but must play Game 6 Friday night in San Antonio.

All things considered, there are worse places for the Lakers to spend a Friday night. Even though the HemisFair Arenas, featuring the treacherous Baseline Bums, is not the friendliest of places for visiting teams, the Lakers ignored all the hype last weekend and won two games there.

But the Lakers would rather be in Philadelphia. If they had won Wednesday night, they would be starting the championship series Sunday against the 76ers in the Spectrum.

If the Lakers win Friday night, they travel to Philadelphia Saturday and play on Sunday. If the Lakers lose Friday night, they return to the Forum for Game 7 against the Spurs on Sunday. The winner of that game would open the championship series in Philadelphia next Thursday night.

Several Lakers gave good enough efforts offensively to win on Wednesday.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar made 12 of 19 shots from the field and scored 30 points, his best production of this series.

Jamaal Wilkes scored 27 points, including 18 in the first half. The Lakers' guards, Magic Johnson and Norm Nixon, combined for 31 points. Johnson had his second triple-double in three games with 16 points, 19 assists and 11 rebounds.

But all five San Antonio starters scored in double figures — four had 20 or more points. Mike Mitchell, who has been virtually unstoppable in this series, again led them with 26, including 10 in the critical fourth quarter.

Artis Gilmore scored 25 points, while point guard Johnny Moore had 23 — including three three-point shots. He also had 17 assists.

The Lakers again did an admirable defensive job against George Gervin, who made only eight of 24 shots from the field. But he still finished with the 20 points.

It was an even game until the fourth quarter. The Lakers led by 10 points in the first half but were behind by four at the end of three quarters.

In the first four minutes of the fourth quarter, the lead changed hands six times as a capacity crowd of 17,505 fans grew more and more anxious. But the Spurs scored eight straight points and had an eight-point lead with a little more than five minutes remaining.

Abdul-Jabbar, playing much of the second half with four fouls, scored eight points in a row for the Lakers, but they could come no closer than three points.

They had an opportunity to cut the lead to one after Gervin was called for an offensive foul with 2:24 remaining, but the Lakers could only get a clean pass inside to Abdul-Jabbar and turned the ball over. The Lakers did not score again.

"When we had their lead down to three, we didn't even get off a shot," said the Laker coach, Pat Riley. "I think that was the key."

But the Spurs won this game with their rebounding. They rebounded the Lakers by nine in the second half and had a 45-39 advantage for the game. Gilmore had 14 rebounds, while three other players had one or more.

Datoson and Flanagan, T. Morris (8)



Mike Flanagan

Flanagan Hurt, Will Not Pitch For 8-10 Weeks

The Associated Press

BALTIMORE — Mike Flanagan injured his knee in a "freak accident" and will miss eight to 10 weeks, the Baltimore Orioles announced Wednesday as they placed the left-hander on the 21-day disabled list.

Flanagan, a former Cy Young Award winner, had been off to the best start of his career with a 6-0 record and 2.72 earned run average. He injured the knee fielding a slow bouncer by Tom Bernazard in the first inning of Tuesday night's doubleheader with the Chicago White Sox.

The Oriole general manager, Hank Peters, said that an arthrogram showed a stretch or incomplete tear of the medial collateral ligament but no cartilage damage. Flanagan is slated for his return by grabbing a line drive by pinch-hitter Rusty Kuntz to end the inning.

Yankees 4, Tigers 4

In Detroit, Jerry Mumphrey drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a home run and Dave Righetti notched his sixth victory of the season to pace New York to a 6-4 victory over the Tigers and a

Wednesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Gordon, W-T, Martinez (5-1), L-Dotson (4-1). HR-Baltimore, Foul (1).

Minnesota, 2B-Vito, Gross (4)

and Kearns, C (7). Vito, O'Connor (8)

and Louder, W-Vito (72). L-Kruszewski (4)

HR-Minnesota, Word (4).

Torres, 2B-Vito, Gross (4)

and Lopez, 3B-Vito, Gross (4)

Lee, Jackson (4), Gelsel (9), McRitchie (9)

and Whity, Sutler, Slaton (4) and Simmons, W-Stiles (5-0). L-Gelsel (8), HRA-Torres, Griffin (11) Milwaukee, Simmons (3).

Kansas City

1B-Vito, Gross (4-1), L-Gelsel (7)

and Lopez, 3B-Vito, Gross (4)

Leonard and Wothan, Brown and, Gelsel, W-Lewis (5-3), L-Gelsel (3-2).

New York

2B-Vito, Gross (4)

and Lopez, 3B-Vito, Gross (4)

McGill, Murray (19), T. Morris (17), Morris (15)

Cerrone, Rucker, Rattana (1), Beveren (15)

and Parrish, W-Righeff (4-1). L-Rucker (1-1), HRA-New York, Murphy (22) and, Brooks (2).

Padre, 2B-Vito, Gross (4)

and Lopez, 3B-Vito, Gross (4)

Datoson, and Flanagan, T. Morris (8)

West

2B-Vito, Gross (4)

and Lopez, 3B-Vito, Gross (4)

McGill, Murray (19), T. Morris (17), Morris (15)

Cerrone, Rucker, Rattana (1), Beveren (15)

and Parrish, W-Righeff (4-1). L-Rucker (1-1), HRA-New York, Murphy (22) and, Brooks (2).

Padre, 2B-Vito, Gross (4)

and Lopez, 3B-Vito, Gross (4)

Datoson, and Flanagan, T. Morris (8)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

W-L-PCL, G-

2B-Vito, Gross (4)

and Lopez, 3B-Vito, Gross (4)

McGill, Murray (19), T. Morris (17), Morris (15)

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and Lopez, 3B-Vito, Gross (4)

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NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

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and Lopez, 3B-Vito, Gross (4)

McGill, Murray (19), T. Morris (17), Morris (15)

Cerrone, Rucker,

OBSERVER

Hard of Hearing

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I woke up deaf in the right ear one morning, waited a few weeks for the problem to clear up and, when it didn't, went uptown to Manhattan's miniskirt to see a doctor. There at Madison Avenue and 57th Street where coffee and toast can cost you \$7.50, a panhandler struck on my deaf side.

I couldn't hear a word he was saying, but he had that expression you see on panhandlers' faces when they're cold, stone sober, and I naturally figured he was saying, "If only I had the subway fare to Wall Street, I could come the market before lunchtime."

I gave him a quarter, which is what I give panhandlers nowadays. I used to give a dime but went up to a quarter as a cost-of-living adjustment to allow for inflation. Instead of tugging his forelock respectfully, the man began growling.

Turning 180 degrees to bring my good ear into use, I was ready to apologize, but his growls were now coming in clear and loud. "Two dollars and fifty cents," he growled.

Ah ha! So that was it. My quarter hadn't satisfied him. "I've got to take the express bus to get to the Bronx," he complained, "and all you give me is a quarter."

"I'm sorry, but I didn't hear you. I'm deaf in my right ear," I said.

"Well you hear me all right now, don't you?"

An idiotic impulse to please this deadbeat made my fish two more quarters out of my pocket. "Is that all you've got?" he asked. "I'm sorry," I said.

"You rich people!" he sneered.

I crossed the street, walked a block, stopped for a traffic light and became aware of a second man at my deaf side. Another panhandler, by the smell of him. Not wishing to get off the wrong foot this time, I said, "I'm deaf in that ear. Try the other." And turned the deaf ear just in time to hear him cry, "Go ahead and pretend you're deaf, you rich —"

I turned my bad ear to him just in time to miss his final word, but thousands of other miniskirt hab-

tues must have heard it because I could see half of them roaring with laughter as he strode away, saluting me with primitive finger gestures.

I detail these two encounters not to deplore the spread of panhandling into Manhattan's most elegant quarter, nor to complain about the insolence of these up-town grifters who have obviously been spoiled by life among the limousine crowd, but to illuminate the social difficulties created by even a minor physical disability.

A person with one good ear is, after all, not terribly afflicted by fate. At times, it can even be a blessing. By sleeping with the good ear buried in a pillow, for example, he is not harassed by the noise of sirens wailing in the night or of hot-tempered neighbors shooting each other.

Still, in public there is the constant sense of need to apologize, even to panhandlers. Life becomes a steady repetition of "I'm sorry, but would you repeat that?" uttered to the entire right side of the universe. In crowded rooms, one heads for the corner where no one can occupy the ground to the right.

On occasions when the entire world cannot be isolated on your left, you catch yourself in increasingly crusty irritation, saying, "What? What's that? What did you say? What? What? What?"

Recently a celebrated wit-about-town who maneuvered himself into my deaf side got off a piece of re-partee that sent the rest of the circle into gales of laughter. Thinking the line had come from behind me, I turned around. "What?" I said.

The wit, who was now dimly within hearing range, repeated his jest politely. This time I could see that the laughter was more strained. I also located the source of the joke and turned my good ear his way.

"What?" I said.

He delivered it a third time. Nobody laughed but me. I apologized, but afterward I noticed him deliberately moving other people to talk about me behind my deaf ear. It's amazing how quickly you can distract people who get on the wrong side of you.

New York Times Service

*Beth Henley*By Sylvie Drake
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — When Beth Henley's "The Wake of Jamie Foster" opened on Broadway last fall and the reviews began to roll in, the opening-night party turned into a real wake. For Henley, whose only other Broadway experience, the previous year, had been the success of "Crimes of the Heart," a play that won her the Pulitzer Prize when she was not quite 28 years old, the shock of this failure was traumatic.

A person with one good ear is,

after all, not terribly afflicted by fate.

At times, it can even be a

blessing. By sleeping with the good

ear buried in a pillow, for example,

he is not harassed by the noise of

sirens wailing in the night or of

hot-tempered neighbors shooting

each other.

In public there is the constant

sense of need to apologize,

even to panhandlers. Life becomes

a steady repetition of "I'm sorry,

but would you repeat that?"

uttered to the entire right side of

the universe. In crowded rooms,

one heads for the corner where no

one can occupy the ground to the

right.

It's the kind of story that sounds apocryphal, but Henley knows it was true. "I loved the production of 'The Wake,'" she said recently in her office — a pleasant, old-fashioned apartment in a 1930s pink stucco hacienda on the outskirts of Beverly Hills. "I went to Broadway every night. It was the best experience I've ever had, working on any play. I loved the cast. I loved Ulu [Groshard, the director]. I was completely surprised [by the reviews], which was good because I had no sense of dread. They were doing it for the art."

"Yes," Henley replied between

sobs, "but we fled."

It was all things considered,

an uneventful childhood. "We

had the usual stuff," she said. "I

wrote in my diary, 'I'm going to

be a writer.' I wrote in my diary,

'I'm going to be a actress.'

She was born in Jackson, Mississipi. Her father was a lawyer who had a career in state politics. Her mother was active in the Jackson Community Theater. Her three sisters — one older, two younger — "don't recognize themselves" as the siblings in "Crimes," a play about three sis-

ters reunited in the kitchen of their family home when the youngest is accused of shooting her husband.

"My older sister is not a spinner," said Henley. "My younger sister has a happy marriage and didn't shoot her husband. 'Crimes' is based on how we all get along, how we have fun together, fight about little things and break apart."

It was, all things considered, an uneventful childhood. "We had the usual stuff," she said. "I wrote a play in sixth grade about a girl running off to live with beatniks. I wanted to stage it in the garage, with boys. I could hardly talk to boys. Let alone direct them. It was terrible."

Things went from bad to worse. By junior high and high school, Henley had grown shy and withdrawn. "Then I went to SMU [Southern Methodist University] as an acting major, and I was in ecstasy. I was so happy to find something I cared about doing instead of staring at the walls."

Henley came to Los Angeles in 1976, where she later wrote "Crimes of the Heart." It was almost a first effort. After her sixth-grade flasco, Henley had only written a one-act play at college called "Am I Blue?" then a musical during a year she spent looking for a job in Dallas.

Two friends, Mark Hardwick and Stephen Tobolowsky, wrote the music and the lyrics and Henley wrote the book. The university gave them \$600 and let them do it for the students. "I felt like a Rabbit convertible."

"People are more willing to look at your work. It's funny. You go through the experience of having a huge success and all these people are kind of clamoring for you, to meet you, think you might write for their movies.

I call it to myself," she said. "It's really about a murder. Kind of a mystery, too. It has a fairy-tale tone to it, with all these skeletons in people's closets."

Henley has been criticized for writing characters that are too kooky to be believed as real, but "my plays aren't realistic," she counters. "They're born of imagines of real events. I really can't write about reality. I don't know what my plays are. They're just filtered through the mind, or the heart, or something, and that's how they come out. They're real to me. They're real because they come from something real."

Has winning that Pulitzer changed Henley's life?

"People ask me that and I always give the worst answer," she lamented. "Before I won the Pulitzer, if I went places, I stayed in people's homes. Now they put me in hotels. But I still have the same friends, pretty much. I live in the same house, though my red Rabbit convertible."

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